

29th July 1952]

[Mr. Speaker]

(2) *The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (1), read with Article 199, Clause (1) (a) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction of the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952, in the Madras Legislative Assembly.

(3) *The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Assembly the consideration of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(4) *The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952.*

In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (1) read with Article 199, Clause (1), sub-clause (a) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1952.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

Sir, we have had a long and strenuous session. It started with my speech as Finance Minister on the 27th June 1952. After my speech, you are aware, Sir, we had to discuss a Motion of Confidence, which I had the honour to move, for four days and we had to make some changes in the programme for the discussion of the Budget. During those four days we sat from 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. for the first three days and on the fourth day we sat till 7-45 p.m. We had a discussion for nearly 25 hours on these four days and even though it was a discussion on a Motion of Confidence, it covered, as a matter of fact, the entire field of Governmental administration. The Members in the Opposition had almost a monopoly of that time—not that they demanded it, but we gave it to them—and therefore during those four days about 25 hours were available to the hon. Members on the other side to review and criticise the entire Government policy. Then the general discussion lasted for six days, and during those six days exactly a hundred members participated in it. We scored a ‘century’. During the Voting on Demands 280 Members have participated in the discussion and the number of speeches totalled 475. Therefore 575 speeches have been made during the Budget session and I am sure, Sir, this is a record for any Assembly or for any Parliament, considering the fact that the number of days allotted has not been much. But, Sir, we have had long sittings during all these days sitting from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. having only

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[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th July 1952]

an hour's interval in between. In spite of all this, Sir, I am aware, certain hon. Members still feel that they did not have sufficient opportunities."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may say not 'certain hon. Members' but many hon. Members feel that they had not sufficient opportunities."

11-40
a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I stand corrected. Many hon. Members feel that they did not have sufficient time to express in full their opinions about various matters which have come up for consideration here. I do not know how we will be able to satisfy all the Members in this respect next year even if we allot 30 days for Voting on Demands and some 10 days for general discussion. As it will not be possible to satisfy all the Members, I respectfully submit that we should not go on increasing the number of days or the number of hours. We should be able to make pointed speeches especially during the Voting of Demands for Grants, and we should not make speeches just for the purpose of making speeches. I know it is necessary for hon. Members to put before the Government the various requirements of their constituencies. But that need not be done only by way of speeches on the floor of this House. It is always open to the Members to meet the Minister or the Head of the Department concerned and put before him the general requirements of their constituencies. It is also not necessary that these matters should be taken up on the floor of this Assembly, for the reason that many of the requirements of each constituency may be so peculiar and different from the requirements of the other constituencies that the other Members may not be interested in them. In these circumstances, it is better that the points are put in writing and given to the Minister or the Head of the Department concerned. By putting in writing, they will be drawing pointed attention and we will be able to deal with the matters in a better way."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The Hon. Minister is not yielding. As soon as he finishes, I will allow the hon. Member to raise the point."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to consider whether we should go on increasing the number of days and the number of hours of sitting each day for discussion. My own view is that the time should be limited and there should be pointed discussion. We should not tire the House by our many and long speeches. I hope we shall take all things into consideration and arrive at an agreement regarding the time to be allotted for the general discussion on the Budget and the Voting of the Demands for Grants."

"I am grateful to the House for having granted all the Demands without any cut. But that does not mean that we have not taken notice of the various criticisms and suggestions made

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

by the hon. Members. (Interruption.) Mr. Ramamurthi feels that we are too miserable in that we have not yielded to a cut even in respect of one Demand. Whether the cut is by one rupee or one hundred rupees, he knows the implications of a cut. While we express our feelings of gratitude to the House for its expression of confidence in this Ministry by granting all the Demands without any cut, I repeat that we will take note of every suggestion and criticism made on the floor of this House, and as far as possible try to rectify if any error has been committed, and improve wherever improvement is possible.

"I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my humble tribute to the Leader of the Opposition. I hope he will not consider it presumptuous on my part, young as I am and much junior to him as I am. He has led the Opposition very well. If I say that the discussion has gone on in a very friendly spirit, I am sure it is due to his leadership and nothing else. (Sri T. Viswanatham: 'All the Members are responsible for it.') It is not as if I do not know that all the Members are responsible for it. I acknowledge here that it is mainly due to his leadership. It is not as if there was no heated discussion. There were heated discussions and there were moments when passions were roused. But we never lost self-control. That is a tribute to this House of which we can be proud. That is due not only to the restraint observed by the hon. Members but also to your (Mr. Speaker's) timely intervention (Cheers) whenever the discussion tended to become a little hot. In this way we have been able to pass through this long discussion without any untoward incident or any undesirable demonstration. I am really very glad about it. I am sure that in future also the atmosphere will continue to be friendly and co-operative and the discussion will proceed in a spirit of constructive criticism.

"I now turn to the Bill before the House. Article 204 of the Constitution of India says:

'As soon as may be after the grants under Article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants so made by the Assembly; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State . . .'

This Bill only puts in legal form what we have been discussing and voting upon all these days. Hon. Members will find that the figures given in this Bill vary from the figures for which we have given our assent by our vote. Our expenditure is about Rs. 67 crores on the Revenue side and about Rs. 24 crores on the Capital side. But the amount that we are asking for in the Appropriation Bill is Rs. 1,06,87,12,900. The amounts asked for in the Demands for Grants are net amounts. For example, in Irrigation, there is a certain amount of income and also expenditure, in Electricity we have got a huge income and also expenditure and in the nationalized Bus Service we have got income and also expenditure. The Grants asked for under the Demands and under these and similar heads represent the net amounts and not the

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th July 1952]

total amounts. But under the Constitution, every pie received by the Government will have to go into the Consolidated Fund of the State. Though in the Demands for Grants we give only the net figure, for the purpose of withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund we have to give the entire amount. That is why the bloated figure of Rs. 1,06,87,12,900 is asked for in this Bill when the House has voted only for Rs. 90,72,42,800 in the Demands for Grants.

"In the discussion of this Appropriation Bill, it is open to the hon. Members to review the entire administration. There was an opportunity to review the administration, first on the Motion of Confidence in the Ministry, second, during the general discussion of the Budget and third, during the voting of Demands for Grants. The Appropriation Bill which is now before the House affords the fourth occasion for the House to review the administration and re-open questions which have already been discussed. But I am sure hon. Members will bear in mind that it is not necessary to repeat things. If any references, criticisms and suggestions are made, I shall deal with them in my reply. At this stage, I do not propose to say anything more. Once again, I thank the House for having granted all the Demands. Having granted all the Demands, I am sure the House will vote for this Bill also."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'

11-50 a.m. "I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether we are to sit till 6 o'clock for the passing of this Bill. He told me that the House might sit till 6 o'clock."

HON. MEMBERS :—"We shall sit till 5 o'clock, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion 'that the Bill be taken into consideration at once' will be debated till 4-30. Then I will take up the clauses. That will take five or ten minutes. Then the Hon. Minister will move that the Bill be passed into law, and the Bill will be passed into law by 5 p.m."

"The hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah will now speak."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"On a point of order, Sir, అధ్యక్షా, ఇందాక అధిక మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడినప్పుడు శాసనసభలు వారి వారి యొక్క నియోజకవర్గాలకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు యీ సభలోనే మాట్లాడవలసిన అవసరము లేదు. ఆ విషయాలను ఆయా జిల్లా అధికారులయొక్కయూ, డిప్యూటీ మేజిస్ట్రేట్ యొక్కయూ వోటిసుకు తీసికొనివచ్చి వారినుండి సమాధానము పొందవచ్చును అని అన్నారు. అయితే ప్రభావమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఏ విధంగా అయితే Judiciary నుంచి Executive వెవరేటు అయినదో, అలాగే executive నుంచి Legislature ను విడదీస్తున్నామని ఆ రోజున చెప్పారు. దాని ప్రకారముగా నా అనుభవాన్ని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు నేను ఒక పర్యాయము గుంటూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారి వద్దకు విదో ఒక విషయములో వెళ్లగా వారు శాసన

29th July 1952] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

సభ్యులను ఎవరైనా ఏ విధమైనటువంటి విషయాలకు అగ్గరికి రానివ్వకద్దని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పారనినీ, గనుక ఏ విషయమైనాగూ శాసనసభలోనే చూట్టాడనుచు చెప్పారు. ఈ విషయములూ ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పినదీ, అధిక మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినదీ, పరస్పరవిరుద్ధముగా వున్నది. ఈ రెండిటిలో ఏది సరియైనదో చెప్పాలా? అందుకే యీ point of order ను raise చేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI P. T. RAJAN :—“ Is it right that an hon. Member should speak sometimes in English and at other times in Telugu? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can speak in any language, provided it is our State language. He has taken a vow not to speak in English, but now he has broken that vow.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That was in response to my very earnest appeal.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అందుకు కాదు.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ In deference to my earnest request, he broke the vow.” (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ It is because the translation was wrong, I spoke in English.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has risen on a point of order. It is such a long point of order that I will not be able to translate it correctly.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, he has already condemned the translation of Mr. Nagi Reddi. I shall now try. He says that the Finance Minister said that hon. Members might come personally and meet the Ministers on certain points and not make speeches here. He says that the Chief Minister declared that his (the Chief Minister's) view was that legislators should not interfere in administrative matters and, therefore, he was raising those points in the House. I may also reply, if permitted, besides translating his speech, that the question of non-interference in administration is very different from bringing matters of public importance to the notice of Hon. Ministers.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the arrangements in this House are such that when a Member wants to speak he has to face the mike and bend down. What happens is that, when an Hon. Minister is speaking, and some Member rises to intervene, the Minister does not see that Member. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, to allow some time for the Hon. Minister to see the hon. Member before declaring that the Hon. Minister is not yielding. What happens is that the Hon. Minister is not able to see the hon. Member, and even before that we get the answer that the Hon. Minister is not yielding.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I fix ten minutes for each hon. Member to speak.”

[29th July 1952]

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall abide by the time-limit that is set by the Speaker, and I know the practical difficulties he has in extending the time. He is unable to extend the time although I feel strongly that it is hardly possible for one to express one's views fully on a matter so comprehensive as the Appropriation Bill in so short a time as ten minutes.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member knows my difficulty. I have to allow so many hon. Members to speak.”

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ That is precisely the reason, why I say that I will not exceed the time-limit set by you. I understand your difficulty. Since you have explained it before, I do not propose to exceed the time-limit. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Sir, the Appropriation Bill, as the Hon. the Finance Minister explained, consolidates the entire demand that the Government made upon the House for carrying on the administration for the current year. The correct test, in my humble view, to apply, and the proper approach to make, for ascertaining whether this Appropriation Bill should receive the assent of this House or should be voted down, are to see whether this Bill does answer to the needs and wishes, and the hopes and aspirations of the vast millions of poor and lower middle class men who inhabit this particular State. We are six crores of men and women. Not many are affluent or rich. A large number of them are poor and needy. They suffer from various wants and privations. They have been clamouring for the redress of their grievances. Let us see if this particular Appropriation Bill does to any extent ameliorate their condition and help them out of their sufferings and difficulties, and thereby promote their welfare and justify the claim of the Government that they are ushering in a Welfare State. Applying that test or proceeding in that direction, I humbly submit that this is a most disappointing Bill. The appropriations are far from appropriate in a Welfare State altogether. It is common knowledge, and perhaps it might be considered trite to say that the ordinary man has been asking for all kinds of things. The standard of living in this State and elsewhere has been so low and the people devitalized and all of us, especially those who were elected in the recent elections, have been promising the people (and the people also have been expecting) some improvement in their very low standard of life. After this Government came into office, the budget was placed before this House, and all the demands have been voted upon. As the Hon. the Finance Minister said, we have now reached the final stage of the discussion of the budget, and the Appropriation Bill has come up now for discussion. Let us go back and review what has been done and see how far good things have been done, how far the people will be satisfied and how far we can claim that we have acquitted ourselves honourably or responsibly. The primary and elementary need of the people is food at a low and cheap price. It was quite staggering for me to hear this morning an hon. lady Member suggest that the ration

29th July 1952] [Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar]

price must be raised because she did not want to see a large discrepancy between the inflated free market price and the ration price. To cover up the difference artificially, there was even a demand for increasing the ration price. That, in my humble view, is preposterous. People have been demanding that there must be food available at a cheap price. I must say that far from meeting that demand, what has now resulted on account of decontrol is that, because no regulations have yet been imposed, there is a very high price for rice, which is altogether beyond the reach of the ordinary middle class people. He cannot buy at the present price in the free market.

"Coming to medical aid, I suppose the only compliment that was paid by thousands of women who died for want of midwives is their parting and cursing look in their eyes. I think that that is the only compliment that this Government can have. We do not have any improved facilities. We do not have more midwives. We do not have more dispensaries for the people. I know from my constituency—and I suppose that it is the lot of the other constituencies also—that there are really no hospitals, no doctors and no medical aid available to the people. The only hope for them is in their death and not in their life. If that is the deplorable condition from the point of view of medical aid and public health, I feel this Budget is a wretched one and does not require to be voted up.

"This Appropriation Bill, containing all the Demands, is just a routine repetition of what is being done and I sometimes wonder whether Rajaji, the Hon. the Chief Minister, is not just Raja, Kumaraswami Raja, with large. This is simply a Budget or Appropriation Bill which might well have been introduced by any Ministry. Even the previous Ministry would have done the same thing. But we do expect a change now. We make vast demands; we want improvement and amelioration, we want a quick change in the present deplorable conditions. But in the matter of food and medical facilities, there is absolutely no improvement.

12
noon.

"Then, again, we want a change in educational policy. The Constitution says that there must be free primary education for all the people between certain ages. But what has been done in this State in that direction? Nothing has been done at all. There is a crying need for more colleges and more admissions. But there is no improvement. There is a demand for more schools but there is absolutely no response from the Government. Then there is also the elementary school teacher who has been wanting wages just enough for his sustenance and subsistence, to keep body and soul together. But the Government have been turning a deaf ear to his demand. From the point of view of the spread of education, of more educational allowances and also of educational policy, one must say that there is a disappointing note in the Appropriation Bill.

"Then, the people have been clamouring for more roads, more bridges, more wells and more irrigation projects. In all

[Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar]

[29th July 1952]

these matters, we find not only is there a case of nothing being done but even in respect of what the previous Government had the charity to pass or to sanction, there is a curious order everywhere 'Go slow, go slow'. That is the progress which this Appropriation Bill is holding out. The Government say that there is no finance and that there is no money available. In respect of what the other Ministry promised to do, the present Ministry says, 'Go slow'. So, here is a 'Go slow Ministry' which says that nothing should be done fast but that everything should be done slowly. If people have been asking for bread, they are offered stones and nothing else. I feel strongly and I submit to this House that the Appropriation Bill has not any content or latent substance which holds out good to the people.

"Here this morning, a question was raised as to the tremendous cattle mortality. There has been tremendous human mortality also. But the Government are not in the least disturbed by all that. There has been famine raging. Something has been done by the Government here but the hard fact is that famine is still there and the possibilities of famine spreading elsewhere are also there. Sufficient measures of relief have not been indicated in the Appropriation Bill or in the Budget at all. I submit that the Appropriation Bill, from that point of view, has been far from satisfactory and cannot receive the assent or support of this House.

"Positively we have not anything by way of nation-building operations or projects undertaken by this Government. What has been done is something which the previous Ministry has foolishly committed itself to and which is allowed to be dragged on. Nothing new or positive has been undertaken by this Government. Our expectations have been foolishly lavished on the present Ministry. The people have been looking up for things good, but nothing has happened.

"Now, let us turn our eyes to agriculture and land reform, very fundamental things for a country which is primarily agricultural and where prosperity is something never known. We must naturally expect the Agricultural Department to be claiming a lion's share in the Budget and we must expect also something really and substantially helpful to the ryots being held out by the Agricultural Department. But the deplorable condition in which the Agricultural Department is working to-day is such that even if it is wiped out or abolished to-morrow by one stroke of the pen, the agriculture of the country is not going to suffer in the least. If that is the sad commentary of the Agricultural Department, we can easily understand how they are all talking that this country is agricultural. Wonderful things are promised to be done, but actually nothing has been done. Similar is the case with regard to land reform. The very pivot of the matters the very backbone of this country's economy is agriculture and relationship between landlord and tenant. The whole country has been clamouring for some drastic change in the relationship of landlord and tenant and, if possible, for making peasant proprietorship feasible in the State.

29th July 1952] [Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar]

But there is no indication whatsoever as to what is going to be done. As I come from Malabar, that is uppermost in my mind. There have been widespread agitations and demands for such a change. They have had their repercussions in the elections. Still we only find silence and taciturnity on the part of the Government. If this Government continue with the policies indicated in the Appropriation Bill and the Budget, they will hardly pass muster with the people. Whatever this House may do, if the voice of this House is the reflection of what is felt abroad, I am sure the House will turn down this Bill."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under the provisions of the new Constitution, we have the opportunity of discussing the Budget in a general way once again on the occasion of the introduction of the Appropriation Bill. I think it is a very good thing, for we can have a review of the discussion itself without trying to repeat what has already been said on the floor of this House. I am tempted to say a word in reply to a point raised by the previous speaker. He said that the expectations of the people were not going to be fulfilled. But I am an optimist and I still live in the hope that this Ministry which has been ushered in under very good auspices under the leadership of an eminent son of India who has led great struggles of this country to success on former occasions, will be able to achieve great things. I still hope that our Rajaji will be able to steer the ship of State of this part of the country with success with which his efforts have always been attended. Even from the financial point of view with which we are concerned now, let us not be less optimistic, because my own view is that this State is in a very sound condition financially. The debt position of the State is quite favourable. The remunerative enterprises that have sprung up in the last 25 years with the help of the loans we have been able to obtain are very many. I have no doubt that the hopes of the people that this Ministry would be stable not only with regard to financial policies but also with regard to other policies, will be fulfilled. While I echo the hopes of the people that this Ministry would be a stable one and that it would fulfil their expectations, I do hope that from the financial point of view, the Government will be lucky in getting more aids from the Government of India. Before I speak further about aids from the Government of India, I must say that the debt position of the country is so safe that our new State loans that may be floated in the near future will certainly be a great success. Compared to other States in India, Madras is in a very favourable position with regard to debt position, and I have no doubt in my mind that the investors will have confidence when they invest money in the Madras loans. Apart from this, in view of the fact that this Government had to spend on famine relief in Rayalaseema to the tune of about Rs. 6 crores, we would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister what the efforts of the Government of India have been in this direction. Let us be told categorically at 4-30 p.m. whether the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [29th July 1952]

approached the Government of India for the sanction of half the amount of Rs. 6 crores as grant and the remaining half as loan. Let them say 'yes' or 'no'. Let them not say this in doubtful terms. Let them say clearly whether they approached the Government of India or not and what their reply is. If no reply has been received so far, let them say whether their letter has been acknowledged and whether the matter is under consideration. If a reply saying 'no' has been received, to what extent does that 'no' apply? If, however, a favourable reply has been received, to what extent is it favourable? We should know all these things, because this House should strengthen the hands of the Government with regard to the demand for more aids from the Government of India. This Government are certainly entitled to get money from the Government of India. What is the use of the Government of India saying 'No', when famine relief operations have been undertaken by this Government? Of course, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is sending Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Famine Relief Fund. But that is only a special item and it is a small amount. The fact is this Government have spent about Rs. 6 crores on famine relief. What is the aid given by the Government of India in this respect? We only know one thing. That is, the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty, as acting Finance Minister, mentioned that a loan of Rs. 2 crores would be given by the Government of India for this purpose, but ultimately it was admitted that the loan of Rs. 2 crores had not been given by the Government of India, but that some amount had been given to them by selling Government securities worth Rs. 2 crores owned and held by the Government of Madras. That is all the public and this House know. Now, it is the incumbent duty of the Finance Minister to take the House into confidence, state all the facts, take the support of the House and put forth a unanimous demand for more money from the Government of India. Let us thus put the Government of India in the wrong and let us not be blamed.

12-10 p.m. "The hon. Members of the Communist Party also will not blame us and they will even sympathise with us. They will also tell their friends at Delhi that they must also work for Madras Government's getting adequate financial assistance from the Central Government. Now, we hear lot of complaints that Delhi is not caring for South India. Now that Rajaji is the head of the State, though he may not be able to go to Delhi quite often, the very fact that he is head of the State will produce a favourable effect on the Central Government, and I hope the Central Government will move in the matter and come forward to assist the Madras Government with adequate grants, as they will be convinced that the money will be usefully spent and will not be wasted. Since Rajaji is an elderly gentleman, he cannot undertake trips to Delhi. So a deputation of Ministers headed by the Hon. Finance Minister should meet the Ministers of the Central Government, and they must even tell them that they will not return unless the money that they ask for is given. If they do this, I am sure, they will succeed in getting the money that they

29th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

want and there will not be any necessity for the Government to undertake the new taxation measures that they have given notice of. After all, what are the taxation measures and how much money are they going to bring to the Government? To use a Hindustani phrase, they will bring only साढ़े तीन रुपया. They will get only a few lakhs or a crore of rupees. Already, we find that the bus-owners have been very generous and I congratulate them for the generosity that they have expressed in a written memorandum. They have told the Government, 'Please don't exempt us from the petrol tax, we will pay it, that is what they have expressed. It has been said that taxes in respect of about 3,500 buses and lorries have not been paid. I do not think that any bus or lorry owner will object to paying this tax and they have all along been prompt in paying these taxes. Let the Government make it incumbent on those asking for permits that requests for permits must be accompanied by a chalan for having paid the tax in respect of the buses and lorries for which they might not have paid tax till then. If they do this, they are likely to get a sum of Rs. 110 lakhs. By way of petrol tax from the bus-owners, and others, they may get a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs. In this manner they will get about Rs. 180 lakhs. By adopting such a measure, the Government can very well drop some of their new taxes, such as the tax on bus passengers. If this is done, I am sure the bus passengers will not have any cause for carrying on a propaganda against the Congress Government. We must have a stable Government, and stability comes only if there is popularity. I must take this opportunity to tell the Hon. the Chief Minister that the great popularity that he has won by adopting the bold measure of decontrol is getting dimmer and dimmer on account of the petty taxation measures that the Government intend bringing forward. I have travelled in the last fifteen days in certain parts of the State. The impression that I have gained during this period is this. Congressmen, non-Congressmen, officials, non-officials, richer men, poor men, orthodox people, heterodox people and everybody feel that these taxation measures are quite unnecessary. I hope, Rajaji will have the wisdom to drop some of them, or amend most of them. If he does that, I am sure the Congress will be able to capture the majority of the seats in the coming Municipal and District Board elections very easily. (Cheers.) Once these taxation measures are dropped, the success of the Congress in the coming elections is certain. I think it is worth experimenting. Besides the sum of Rs. 180 lakhs that the Government may get in the manner suggested by me just now, if the Government borrow a sum of Rs. 1½ crores or so, there may not be any need for these new taxes, and at the same time, we will be able to win the elections also. Though the Congress was able to secure 152 seats in the last general elections, if my suggestion is accepted now, the Congress will get at least 80 per cent of the seats in the coming District Board and Municipal elections. The recent speeches delivered by Rajaji in various parts of the City have had a very considerable effect on the population of the City. I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that the coming elections to the Madras

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [29th July 1952]

Corporation will result in 80 per cent success for the Congress provided these petty taxation measures are dropped. I can understand the Government's bringing forward taxation measures if they could bring say, four or five crores of rupees. But, according to the present taxation measures, the Government may not get very much. Sir, I do not think I will be accused by Members on this side for making such remarks. Let them not think that I am against the Government. I am for the Government and I want that this Government must continue to serve the people, and let me make it plain that with that intention only I have made those remarks."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"The hon. Member was saying that the Congress will be able to secure 80 per cent of the seats in the coming elections to the Corporation of Madras. May I know whether it includes the Nattukottai Nagarathars' constituency and such pocket boroughs?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi must realize that it will be 100 per cent and not 80 per cent. I know Mr. Ramamurthi well and I know that he has not meant any offence to me, but his was only a jocular hit. He saw that my speech was having an effect on the House and he probably thought of cutting a joke. Whatever it is, so far as the Chettiars are concerned, it will be 100 per cent support and not 80 per cent, and nobody can take away the other 20 per cent."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"May I know whether it is included in the total of 80 per cent?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I may mention that it is not included in the 80 per cent. There will be 100 per cent certainty about it and the hon. Member need not be thinking that there will be any risk with regard to the other 20 per cent. I may tell my friend Sri Ramamurthi that there will be 100 per cent certainty so far as the Chettiars are concerned, provided my suggestion with regard to the taxation measures is accepted."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, no taxation measures will be decided upon with an eye on our prospects in the elections. Taxation measures have to be decided on their own merits and elections have nothing to do with them."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"You have been let down."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I have not been let down. It is the undoubted wisdom of Rajaji. He has only said that there are bigger issues to be settled and we will have to think of other issues which are more important. He has already explained the position to the ordinary people. He told the ryots, 'Well, I am not taxing you. I am taxing only the landowners. I want to increase the taxes of the landowners by even cent per cent. Those who are paying Rs. 150 now will be taxed. I am not against you. These taxation measures will not hit you.

29th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

These measures are directed against the landlords of Tanjore and other places. The Congress Party is not against you. We will do all we can to help you.' This is all what he has said. Mr. Krishna Ayyar was speaking on the relationship between the tenants and the landlords. The Hon. Chief Minister has already said that he will go into the matter of the relationship between the tiller of the land and the owner of the land. What more assurance can anybody get? He will surely go into the matter and effect a satisfactory settlement between them and establish peace.

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, while we are on the subject of finance, I may be permitted to mention some of the actions taken by the Central Government. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government of India were giving certain grants. To mention a few instances in which the action of the Central Government has adversely affected our State, I would like to bring to the notice of the House their action in having stopped the food subsidies. Again, they have stopped the subsidy given for the wells scheme. There are large tracts of land in South India which mainly depend on wells for their irrigation. In these places, no other irrigation scheme can be undertaken, except these wells. The well subsidy scheme was working well and was helping many areas. Unless the well subsidy scheme is revived and unless crores of rupees are spent in digging new wells, it may not be possible for those areas to undertake any cultivation. Our Government must tell the Government of India that they should revive the subsidies that they were giving to this State. The other day, when the question regarding well subsidy scheme was taken up, I am sorry, I was not here. I have, however, read the answer. With regard to the well subsidy scheme, no effective steps have been taken. I think the Hon. Minister in his answer said that the total amount spent under the various well subsidy schemes was about Rs. 8 crores, and the total extent brought under irrigation under the well subsidy schemes up to May 1952 was about 148,447 acres. I do hope the Government will persuade the Central Government to revise the subsidy scheme at least so far as the wells are concerned.

“ Some hon. Members seem to be under the impression that only the Rayalaseema area is subjected to famine in this State. I wish to mention in this connexion that there are other areas which are also affected by famine conditions. In Rayalaseema, famine occurs only once in four years or so. But in certain other parts of this State, famine is a regular feature every year. For example, most parts of Chingleput, half of North Arcot, one-third of South Arcot, portions of Tiruchirappalli, parts of Madurai, Ramana-thapuram and most parts of Salem and half of Coimbatore, are affected permanently by famine every year. The Government of India are contemplating, and I think, are spending large sums of money on the Malnad Development Scheme. That area is somewhere in the Konkan coast on the Goan border, and that area is not thickly populated. But certain parts of the State, which I have mentioned just now are very dry areas and are very heavily populated. It is high time the Government of Madras set up a

[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad] [29th July 1952]

permanent development board, or a High Power Development Board, without any non-official Member of this House, but with only officials such as Engineers, Health Officers, Collectors and others, to go into the question of development of these areas. The Government must take immediate steps in this regard.

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government of India must realize that once peace and order are disturbed in this part of South India on account of the backwardness of certain areas and on account of starvation of many people in this area, then the rest of the country will definitely follow suit. That is the advice which they must get from eminent persons like Rajaji. I do not know Pandit Nehru very well, and so my opinion and views in this matter may not have much weight with him. But if the same advice was given by our Rajaji, I know it will have a very different effect. That is what I wish to mention in this connexion. If there was disorder in South India, there will be disorder in the whole country. Then there will not be another election and there will be only military rule under General Cariappa. What has happened in Egypt? Our country would also have to follow the example of Egypt if steps were not taken in time to establish orderly Government and to keep the people contented. If there was disorder, people will naturally prefer to have dictatorship rather than a democratic set-up of Government. Now we are discussing for many days various proposals. But if there was military rule, if General Cariappa were to tell something, all of us would have to accept it. Whatever it is, people would definitely prefer that set-up to a disorderly democratic form of Government. I shall not explain what I mean by disorderly Government. I want hon. Members to know for themselves what I mean by it.

12-20
p.m.

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for the indulgence you have shown to me. In conclusion, let me say that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has done well in explaining the present financial position of the State. I am very happy to note that he will try to answer all the points that may be raised by hon. Members when he replies to the debate in the evening. Let me assure him and the Hon. the Chief Minister that they will have our fullest support in their task of administration.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ The Chief Minister was telling the House, the other day, that the Raja of Chettinad would make his speech and run away and would not be present when the Minister replies. Will he be present this evening in the House?”
(Laughter.)

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have reached the last stages of the Budget session and with today the first portion of it is over. The other portion and the more important portion is yet to come and there we will have greater chances of rejecting the proposals or accepting them with certain modifications. Therefore, I am not going into those proposals at present.

“ Sir, we have had discussion, as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has said, for something like a month and he has given

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

us a review of the whole proceedings. He said that he was generally satisfied with what has taken place so far. In this respect, he referred to the Opposition as well as his own party Members. To a certain extent and in a limited sense, I am also most certainly satisfied, because during the session all these days, I found one very important thing. Except for the fact that Members on the other side repeatedly said that they opposed the Cut Motions, both when they were moved and finally voted down, in between these two stages, their speeches indicated their strong criticism of the Budget proposals. To this extent, the Opposition and the Members on the other side have expressed similar views on the problems facing the people. Therefore, this House, on the whole, has told the Government that the Budget proposals placed before the representatives of the people are not definitely to the satisfaction of the people. This is a fact which ought to be taken into consideration by the Hon. the Minister for Finance when he deals with the administration of the finances of the State. But the present procedure is such in our Democracy that it seems as though we are here with only the right to ventilate our grievances and the Treasury Benches have a right to hear us only and not do anything for the people. Sir, the Budget is a very important document. It is necessary for the life of the nation and it fixes the programme, procedure and policy of the Government for the coming year. Yet I feel that though this House has given its strong disapproval of the proposals on quite a number of aspects, we do not have an iota of chance to see that the present structure is changed. This is the Democracy in which we are functioning. I said in my speech on the Budget that the very method of the presentation and also the contents of the Budget were wrong. I stick to that opinion, and as I said, we do not have an equal opportunity as the Government to change things as the people would like them to be changed. This is where I am particularly dissatisfied with the proceedings of this House all these days.

“ Then, Sir, I must say that I expected—and we on this side generally expected—that in this Budget, presented to us after the first general elections under the new Constitution, we would find certain new changes. We had hoped to see a Budget quite different from the previous ones. Now we have a new Constitution and this is a very important achievement of ours. Under that Constitution, we have certain rights and privileges and we all expected, if not in the last five years, at least this year, we would have something to tell the people. We thought we could tell the people ‘ Here is the plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country’s economy ; this is how we are going to progress and this is what is going to be achieved ; now be ready for sacrifices for achieving these objects’. But we find nothing of the sort in the Budget. The Budget should indicate how many engineers are going to be produced this year as compared with the number last year, how many doctors are to be turned out over and above the number of last year and what percentage of illiterates will be made literate this year and so on. Can we say to the people now, ‘ this is our plan and this is what we want to achieve and,

[Sri T. Nag, Reddi]

[29th July 1952]

therefore, give your co-operation and be ready for sacrifices ' ? I agree with the view expressed by the Raja of Chettinad, though I do not agree with many of his views and he also knows that we do not, that the people were getting demoralised. I can say that this Budget has not only not enthused the people but has demoralised them. The people feel that this is the same old Budget prepared for the last fifty years. I hope the Government will take note of this fact. Unless they effect some changes in the present administration, unless they bring forward proposals which will better the lot of the people, there is no question of their achieving any success. Of course, they would say, ' After all, it is only a few months since we have taken over and how do you expect anything to be done by us within this period ? ' Well, Sir, whenever we point to them the example of countries which have achieved wonderful results, they say that those countries are under dictatorship. I would tell the Government that democracy means democracy as taught to us in the colleges and the schools, viz., Government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is only in those countries where this principle has been strictly adhered to that democracy has been functioning well and real results have been achieved. That is why people in lakhs come and take part in the construction of projects started by the Government. Take the Chinese Government. The Budget there is not presented to an enclosed House, to a House of 375 members within closed walls who alone can discuss it. There the people are asked to study and examine the Budget and give their opinions. The Budget of the country is presented to the people. The people are expected to go through and offer criticisms on the Budget along with their representatives in the Council. Then the criticisms are considered and the Budget is remodelled. That is how we must go forward. That is the way real democracy functions and functions for the people.

12-30
p.m. " Here the people are put aside. They have nothing to do with the Budget. And we are not concerned in what way they are thinking and what changes they desire to be introduced in the Budget ? Unfortunately there are certain subjects on which we can talk, but we have not the power to change the course of action decided upon by Government, a course in which Government think no change should be introduced and they should go on in their old ways.

" Sir, the question hour is an important thing in our legislature. Many questions are asked and answered by the Government. To many questions we get clear answers and in some cases the Hon. the Chief Minister gives us the policy adopted by Government. During the question hour, a question was asked : ' Why is it that houses are not being provided for the people who are getting low wages while house allowances are granted to people who get thousands as salaries and still are provided with houses ? Is it because that the high salaried officers cannot get houses or that people getting low salaries can live anywhere, on the pavements and so on ? ' The Government could not give a

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

satisfactory reply, because this Budget, is one unconnected with the needs of the common people. Hence I say that people can never come forward to sacrifice for the sake of the betterment or rehabilitation of the country, so long as such Budgets are produced. The Government must think in terms of the people and work for the people before they ask them to sacrifice for the betterment of the country.

" Sir, medical relief is an important thing. But we hear that certain courses have been abolished and only certain other courses are to be continued on the ground that Government want to maintain a certain standard so far as doctors are concerned. I am not against the maintenance of standards. But when we are short of doctors, ordinary doctors who can give medicine for cholera or malaria, we must be able to produce more doctors by introducing short courses instead of depending on efficiency and efficiency alone. We must produce doctors who would be able to go to the villages, set up hospitals there and attend to ordinary cases. These doctors need not understand what cancer is. It is enough if they understand what malaria is. They need not undertake major surgical cases. It is enough if they are able to attend on a patient having a small boil. It is such type of doctors that we must produce here and now. It is in this respect that China has progressed in the most wonderful manner within five years.

" We have been repeatedly saying that there are certain backward areas in our State where there has been recurrence of famine. I do not at all contest the opinion expressed by the hon. Member Mr. Muthia Chettiyar that there is famine in the South also. I have been saying there is famine in the South as well as in the North, and that is why I have been repeating from the very beginning, that is from the time this House began to meet, that preference must be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the famine-affected areas, so that we may not have this famine coming on us year after year. What is the policy of the Government to achieve this objective? Have they any policy and have they placed it before the House? So far as this Budget is concerned it has not given us the policy of the Government to deal with this problem. These areas have not even been given their due. So long as Government do not come and say: 'Here is our policy. This is what we are going to do to prevent the recurrence of famine in those areas. This is what we are going to do for the next five or three years', famines, much more severe than the one we faced, are bound to recur. And Government must remember, people will not forget and forgive the mistakes the Government are committing in dealing with this problem. This is a serious warning that I am giving to the Government and I hope they will take it in the manner in which it should be taken and see that some concrete steps are taken to solve this problem. .

" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance asked for our co-operation. So far as we in the Opposition are concerned I must

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[29th July 1952]

say we have been offering constructive criticism and we are prepared to co-operate with the Government provided they take our criticisms in the manner in which they ought to be taken. If they are not taken in the right spirit, there cannot be any question of co-operation and responsive co-operation at that. Let me cite an example to show how the Government respond to the criticisms. We complained about the existence of corruption and the manner in which certain departments functioned. Of course, the Hon. Chief Minister, whenever the question of corruption is raised, says : 'concrete case should be brought to my notice'. It is all good to say so but is it possible for each one of us to take such cases to his notice? Can the Hon. the Chief Minister himself do it? Unless the whole system, the machinery of Government is changed and people are allowed to take part in it, this corruption cannot be put an end to. I am an M.L.A. representing an area. I went to Guntakal. There I caught red-handed a contractor who was collecting more than the scheduled rate and was issuing printed receipts. I handed him over to the Commissioner there and reported the incident to the Police. To this day nothing has been done in this case and not even a reply has been sent to my complaint. How is the Hon. the Chief Minister going to see that such things do not occur? This single incident has not been attended to. Then if similar cases that occur all over the State are brought to his notice, how is he going to deal with them? Let the people in the area, the M.L.As. be given a chance to see that such things do not happen. Let a committee of the people be formed and let them take charge of the work of dealing with corruption and let them be allowed to impose punishment on those found guilty. Then only will people get confidence in the Government because their voice is heard, and their counsel is taken into consideration by the Government.

"Then, Sir, we hear that the Armed Police are raiding certain villages in the Circars. Of course we bring them to the notice of the Government. But the Hon. Chief Minister says that he has to get information before he could take any action in the matter. If he wants to get information I would request the Government not to get the information from the department concerned because they are responsible for these mischievous acts and will never give correct information. Let the people of the area including the M.L.As. be asked to form a committee to enquire and submit a report. If this is done, it will increase the confidence of the people in the Government and afford a chance to root out corruption and the demoralising acts of men who are acting inhumanly towards the common people. If the Government do not work in this way, no Government can function in the way it wants to. This is a constructive criticism, a constructive suggestion which I hope the Government would take up in the spirit in which it is offered.

"I want to refer to the famine question again. The House has been hearing too much about it. Yet I feel the Government have not heard much about it. If they did, then I should say

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

that the replies given by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to questions concerning famine only surprise me. We have been repeatedly saying that there has been a great famine in Rayalaseema and other areas. We told them that people were dying of cholera. In one particular place which I visited some time back 48 people died. I heard reports that people who went to Tungabhadra to work on the project to earn their livelihood were not given their wages by the contractors. As a result of these 15 people died. When the Hon. the Chief Minister visited Anantapur I brought one of these incidents to his notice and presented a petition. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister would have handed over this petition to the Collector to get information. But I do not know what has happened to it, whether an enquiry was conducted and what action was taken against the contractor—the contractor who would not give a single pie to the woman working there when her husband died, even to bury the dead body. I say this Government or any other Government which do not take the people into their confidence, which do not work with them by forming committees of the people, which do not take the words of the M.L.As. into consideration and which do not punish people who commit such crimes, cannot get the confidence of the people, the co-operation of the people and achieve results which they have in view.

“I request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider the suggestions I have put forward and take the people into his confidence and bring pressure on the Government to set right things.”

*SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! 12-40
நம் மாகாணத்தின் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரித்து p.m.
அதை வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றி முடிவு பெறும் தருவாயிலுள்ள இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதற்கு முற்றிலும் காரணமாயிருந்த கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களையும், குறிப்பாக நிதி மந்திரிகளும் C. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களையும் இவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் அனுசரணையாக இருந்த மந்திரி சபை பூரா விற்குமாக நான் என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின்மீது விவரதம் நடந்தபொழுது அதிகமான அங்கத்தினர்களைக்கொண்ட இந்த சபையிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரும் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட, மிகவும் நெருக்கடியான சமயத்திலும் அதிகமான அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த பிரதம கொள்தா ஸ்ரீ ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி பட்ஜெட் விவாதம் இரண்டு மாதங்கள் நடந்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் பேசுவதற்குச் சமய சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று நானும் எண்ணுகிறேன். எனைய விஷயங்களில் அவர்களுடன் எனக்குக் கருத்து மாறுபாடுகள் இருந்தாலும் கூட இந்த ஒரு விஷயத்தில் மாதிரம் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதுபோல் செய்திருந்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைத்து அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலே கண்டிருக்கும்படியான விஷயங்கள் பல முக்கியமானவையாக இருப்பினும் கூட எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும்படியான நேரங்களிலெல்லாம், நாட்டிலேயே மிகவும் சிறந்ததாக இருக்கும்படியான விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றித்தான் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

[29th July 1952]

“உலகத்திலேயே இன்று உணவுப் பிரச்சனைதான் பெரியதொரு பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. பல தேசங்களிலும் விவசாயம் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஆனால் எந்த தேசத்து மக்கள் விவசாயத்தை மிகுந்த உற்சாகத்தோடும், ஊக்கத்தோடும் நடத்துகிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் தான் மிகவும் அதிகமான உற்பத்தி இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாக ஜப்பான் தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்கரவுக்கு சராசரி மூவாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். இதாலே தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்கரவுக்கு ஐயாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். சீனா தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு ஏக்கரவுக்கு நாலாயிரம் பவுண்டு நெல் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தியா தேசத்திலோ ஒரு ஏக்கரவுக்கு ஆயிரத்து ஐந்துபவுண்டுதான் விளைவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்னவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்! இங்கேயிருக்கும் பூமிகள் வளமற்ற சுவையா! விவசாயிகள் விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்கத்தோடு ஈடுபடுவதில்லையா! உற்சாகம் காட்டுவதில்லையா! விவசாயிகள் உற்சாகமாக வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார்தான் இந்தத் துரையில் அதிகமான அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை காலாங்காலத்தில் செய்வதில்லை. பூமியின் வளப்பத்தைப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் உலகிலுள்ள எல்லா பூமிகளின் வளப்பதும் ஒன்றேதான். ஆனால் மேலே அவர்கள் போரும் உரம், உபயோகிக்கும் விதை, விவசாயத்தில் கையாளும் முறை இவைகளின் மூலமாகத் தான் அதிகமான உற்பத்தியைக் காட்டுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தைப் போட்டுவிடலாம். சர்க்காரின் நிர்வாகத்தில் சம்படுகிற ஊழல்களைப் பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் கராசாரமாகக் குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசிவிடலாம். ஆனால் இவைகளின் மூலமாக பூமியின் வெள்ளாழமையை அதிகப்படுத்த முடியாது. அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைத்தான் நாம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தில் ஒரு சமயம் தம்பதிகள் இருவர் காரில் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தார்களாம். கார் திடீரென ரிப்பேர் ஆகிவிட்டதால் அந்தக் காரை பக்கத்திலிருந்த ஒரு மெகானிகல் ரிப்பேர் ஷாப்பில் கொண்டுபோய் ரிப்பேர் செய்யச்சொன்னார்கள். அந்த ரிப்பேர் அதில் ஏதோ இரண்டு தட்டுகள் தட்டி விட்டவுடன் கார் ஓட ஆரம்பித்தவிட்டது. அதற்குக் கூலியாக அவன் 5 டாலர் கேட்டார். அதற்குள் மனைவியார் தன் கணவரிடம் எதற்காக 5 டாலர்! அவன் ஒரு தட்டு தானே தட்டினான் என்று கேட்டார்களாம். அதற்குப் பதிலாக காரை ரிப்பேர் செய்து கொடுத்தவர், நீங்கள் சொல்லுவது சரி. ஒரு தட்டு தட்டியதற்கு ஒரு டாலர்தான் கூலி. ஆனால் எந்த இடத்தில் தட்ட வேண்டும்! எப்படித் தட்டவேண்டும், என்றெல்லாம் யோசனை செய்ததற்காகத்தான் 4 டாலர்கள் கூலி. ஆக 5 டாலர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றாராம். இதைப்போல எந்தச் சட்டத்தைச் செய்தாலும், என்ன பேசினாலும் பிரயோசனமில்லை. எந்த இடத்தைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும்! எப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதாக விவசாயத்தில் ஆலோசனைசெய்து அதற்குத் தக்கவாறு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது நம் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். எந்த முறையில் நாம் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்பது நமது வெற்றியைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த விவசாய தேசத்தில் விவசாய டிமாண்டைப் பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என் கருத்து. குறிப்பாக இந்த டிமாண்டைப்பற்றி ஒரு மணி நேரம் கூட விவாதிக்காது விட்டது நல்ல தல்லை என்பது என் கருத்து. இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். சர்க்காரைக் குறைசொல்வதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இந்த டிமாண்டைப்பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்காததும் மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம்தான். அவர்கள் கேட்டிருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக நேரம் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் கேட்கிற படிதான் மானியம் விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. நாங்கள் சொன்னாலும் கேட்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த மானியத்தைப்பற்றி அதிக நேரம் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்காததிலிருந்து அவர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையில் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளின் நலனில் எவ்வளவு அக்கரை கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

29th July 1952] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

“நமது சர்க்கார் மின்சார வசதிக்காக 8 கோடி ரூபாயும், பாசன வசதிக்காக 8 கோடி ரூபாயும், விவசாயத்திற்காக 3½ கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. இதில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிர்வாகக் கிடைக்கும்படியான சில விஷயங்கள் முக்கியமான அபிவிருத்திகளாகச் செய்யப் படுவன. உதாரணமாக விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணையிலே சில ரொறுக்கு விதைகளை பயிரிட்டல் அதிகமான உற்பத்தி கிடைக்குமெனக் கண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தப் பொறுக்கு விதைகள் இன்று ஒவ்வொரு சாதாரண விவசாயிக்கும் கிடைக்கும்படியான ஏற்பாடு கிடையாது: உதாரணமாக சில பொறுக்குவிதைகளை அதிகமாகச் சேமிக்க விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணையில் மிகுந்த அக்கார கட்டுவதில்லை என்பது தான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். ஜி. இ. பி. 24 பொறுக்குவிதைகளைக் கிடையாது. அதிலும் காலத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடி இவ்வகை விதைத்தால் தான் அதிகமான பலன் கிடைக்கும். இந்த விதையைச் செட்டப் பராமாதம் விதைத்து விவசாயத்தை அக்கார போடு செய்தால் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு நாலாயிரம் பவுண்டுக்கு மேல் விளைவிக்கலாமென்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். இதில் அக்கார போட்டு விவசாயிப் பார்ட்மென்ட்டர் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த ஆராய்ச்சிப் பண்ணைக் கலக்கக் காம் மிக அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்கிறோம். மற்ற தேசங்களில் ஒரு ஏக்கராவுக்கு நாலாயிரம், ஐயாயிரம் பவுண்டு உணவு தானியம் உற்பத்தி செய்கிற போழுது நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மாதிரம் ஏன் குறைந்த அளவு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறதென்பதைப் பார்த்தேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, மற்ற தேசங்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமான அளவு உரங்கள் “உபயோகப் படுத்துகிறார்கள். உரங்களின் தன்மையைப் பொறுத்துத் தான் விவசாயத்தின் உற்பத்தியும் அதிகப்படுகிறது ஆராய்ச்சி மானியம், bulky concentrated organic manures பர்டி செஸில் போன்றவை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

“உதாரணமாக இப்பொழுது கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தைப் பற்றி அதிகம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கிராம ந்திரங்களிலே இப்பொழுது விளைக்கொண்டு வருகிறது “ரூட் ஸாயில்,” அதாவது மலத்தில்களை உரத்திற்குச் சேமித்தால் 5 பேருடைய மலஜலம் ஒரு ஏக்கர நிலத்திற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்ததான உரமாகிறது. இந்த உரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதன் மூலமாக ஒரு ஏக்கராவுக்கு மூலாயிரம் பவுண்டுக்கு குறைவாமலும் ரெல் விளைவிக்கலாம். இந்த உரத்தைச் சேமித்து விற்பதால் முன்கொலிடி, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு நல்ல லாபமும் வரும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லும் போசனையைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள நிறைய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே அடுத்த செஷனிலிருந்தாவது நிறைய அவகாசம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவ்வார்கள் மனதிலுள்ள எண்ணங்களுக்கும் கருத்துக்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி ஜனங்களுக்கு சாதகமான முறையில் பணியாற்ற அவகாசம் கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“கடைசிபாக சபை முன்பு உள்ள அப்ரோபிரேஷன் ‘பில்’லை முழுமனதோடு நான் ஆதரிப்பதன், சபையிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினரும் இதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to offer my views on the Appropriation Bill which has been so ably moved by the Hon. Minister for Finance. Sir, in my view the problem in our country is that of production and not of distribution. People are always clamouring how the existing wealth should be distributed, how much of tax is to be collected, and from which source it has got to be collected and who is affected by this kind of taxation. These are the only problems with which our politicians, economists and others are worrying about in our country. On the other hand, we refuse to produce enough so as to solve our problems properly. That is why I insist on the side

12-50
p.m.

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [29th July 1952]

of production only rather than on distribution. If an impression has been gaining ground in this House and in this State that we are not for an orderly and stable Government, I refute that statement in this House. We are as much democrats as the others boast of and till recently we have been in their ranks. Why should we leave them? They must go into this question instead of accusing us that we would create chaos; I wish to say, Sir, by making such charges, they are not doing proper justice which the Opposition deserves. In my view, Sir, even my Communist friends have taken to constitutional methods of fighting their issues and then introducing communism if possible through Assemblies and Parliament. Why should then anybody shudder at them? They should not accuse us and give an impression to the people that we would create chaos and that a stable Government or theirs has come to power.

"Sir, we have been dabbling too much with the departments with the result that the most unremunerative and unuseful reforms have been brought about ever since the Congress came into power. For instance, in the Education Department too many experiments have been tried with the result that the introduction of the mother tongue as the medium of education has worked havoc in our country. I am one of those who believe that English is the only language which can give the best to a man and I am bred up in the old style also. Due to the introduction of mother tongue as the medium of instruction in our schools, an S.S.L.C. student to-day is incapable of expressing his ideas and he cannot write five sentences without committing grammatical mistakes; he cannot put his ideas into writing. Therefore, Sir, in the name of nationalism we have only ruined the future generation. English is a language which can never be rooted out at any rate in South India. (Hear, hear.) I am of the opinion, Sir, that people who have no knowledge of education have been put in charge of the Education portfolio. The ex-Minister for Education Mr. Madhava Menon made an irresponsible statement at one of the meetings in Kancheepuram when I was presiding over the meeting that he was put in charge of Education portfolio even though he did not know anything about education. Do they think that at this rate the people will have any confidence in their educational reforms? By experimenting with the young brains, we have degraded the educational reforms with the result that no tangible results could be achieved in the end. Therefore I would request that at least the present regime should not be worried about experimenting with the departments. Let them keep the flippant and faddist theories to themselves and leave the departments free as the people in charge of the departments are more capable of doing what is good for the country.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words in respect of the Local Administration Department. I represent a division in the City Council of the Corporation of Madras. The Corporation of Madras has been suffering for want of funds. The Corporation exists for the people of Madras; we want foreigners also to look at our

29th July 1952]

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

beautiful city. But we have not been, treating the Corporation properly. We have not been giving them loans which they are asking, with the result the Corporation to-day is not in a position to put through good schemes and get good name, not only for the City of Madras, but for the Government sitting in this metropolis. I know, Sir, that very many good schemes have not been put through by the Corporation for want of finance. In the same way as the Madras Government have been complaining against the Central Government that their development schemes have been held up for want of financial aid by the Central Government, the Corporation of Madras is also complaining that their schemes have been held up as the Madras Government are apathetic in their attitude towards the Corporation.

"Then, Sir, special representation has been given in the Corporation Council to certain vested interests who always support the party in power with the result there is not an iota of democracy. We can give special representation to Harijans and our Constitution also demands it from us. But why should we give representation to vested interests like Hides and Skins Merchants, Piece-Goods Merchants, Nattukottai Nagarathars Association, Christians, Women, Anglo-Indians and others? (Mr. W. J. Fernandez: 'No representation for Anglo-Indians please.') There is no representation for Anglo-Indians. Sir, I don't mean any offence to anybody or Anglo-Indians. But it is not in consonance with the democratic spirit of our Constitution. I think fresh elections are approaching. If the Government are going to order the elections with all those special representations, the democratic concept is going to be nullified. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to consult legal opinion before ordering fresh elections to the Corporation Council.

"Sir, we know the plight of our agriculturists. People are always talking of Malampuzha or Ramapadasagar, but nobody is worried of districts like Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem or Coimbatore. So far as Chingleput is concerned, there is not even one major irrigation project. We are not asking the Government to spend large sums of money on any unremunerative schemes or on schemes which are going to yield only after some years. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government that at least electric energy should be provided to the agriculturists so that they may not suffer from famines. There is famine in every area, but publicity is given only to Rayalaseema; no publicity is given to less vociferous people from other areas.

"Sir, I want the Hon. Minister for Education to note that we are for the allotment of seats in the colleges on efficiency basis. I suggest that 60 per cent of the seats should be allotted on efficiency basis irrespective of the fact that they are Brahmins or Non-Brahmins, or Christians or Scheduled Castes or anybody. Out of the balance 40 per cent, they should allot 25 per cent to backward classes and the rest 15 per cent totally set apart for the Harijan community. If the Government cannot do it, we will lose confidence in them and they will only be inviting trouble from us if they dissatisfy us.

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

[29th July 1952]

1 p.m.

"Take the case of our own Revenue Department. Please for the sake of humanity, ask your revenue authorities to be more human towards the village munsiffs, on whom the entire structure of revenue administration depends. I know specific instances wherein these subordinates, village munsiffs and karnams had been refused seats to sit while the higher officials come on inspection. Therefore for heaven's sake, issue instructions to the higher authorities that they may hereafter learn to be more human in their treatment of their subordinates."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We have issued instructions."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"But your instructions are not properly carried out. That is where the fault lies. The Government should see that their instructions are scrupulously followed."

"Coming to agrarian reforms, what is it that our Communist friends are clamouring for? They are against the harassment of the tenants. They want that the land must ultimately belong to the tiller of the soil. But the Government hesitate to bring in such legislation. What is it that happened in Kashmir? Why did our Prime Minister say that he is jealous of Sheik Abdullah for having carried out radical agrarian reforms in Kashmir? It is because Sheik Abdullah carried out those radical reforms so that a proper distribution of lands among the people was effected; he had not become a national hero. Hence I see nothing objectionable in my Communist friends, plea that the land should ultimately belong to the tiller of the soil."

"I shall now come to the way in which the Hon. Finance Minister had been treating us in general and me in particular. So to say, he had been insulting me. That reflects not only upon me, but upon the entire Opposition."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have till now never insulted any hon. Member to this House and I shall never insult anyone in future also."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"But the way in which the Hon. Finance Minister has used expressions against me amount to nothing short of insult. The other day he called me a 'small man'. Of course I may be a small man. I am younger than the Hon. Finance Minister in age. Being young in age I am capable of stronger expressions than the Hon. Finance Minister. Being very young in experience in legislative work, I could have very well done so. But to maintain dignity, I have not done so. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to be little more courteous in his utterances."

* SRI S. N. SOMAYAJULU:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வாவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஒருவாறு முடிந்து, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய பட்ஜெட்டைக் கடைசி மறையாக முடிக்கும் கருவாரில் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக்கூடிய Appropriation Bill ஐ ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

20th July 1952]

[Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

“பொதுவான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறேமே தவிர, ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தாம் உயர், இனி எனெனென்ன ஜனங்களிடத்தில் போய்ச் சொல்லவேண்டும், நிபந்தமான, நிலையான ஒரு சர்க்காருக்கு எப்படி மக்கள் உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி கவனிக்காமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. இந்த சமயத்தில் நாங்கள் வெளியே போகிற காலத்தில், சர்க்கார், மக்களுடைய அன்பைப்பெற என்னென்ன காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும், என்ற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லிவிட்டால் திருப்தியாயிருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“சாதாரணமாக, நிலையான சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுமோ ஏற்படாதோ, நிரந்தரமான சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுமோ ஏற்படாதோ என்ற சந்தேகம் மக்களிடையே நிலவிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டம் முடிந்த பிற்பாடு ஒரு நிம்மதியான, ஒரு நிலையான, ஒரு ஸ்திரமான சர்க்கார் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது என்ற ஒரு சந்தோஷத்துடன் நாம் ஒரிரண்டு தினங்களில் கலைந்து போய், இவ்நீங்கள் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை, நமது மகாணதத்தில் நிரந்தரமான சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது, தேர்மையான சர்க்கார் இருக்கின்றது. நல்ல புத்திசாலித்தனமான ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தலைவராக இருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு பக்க துணையாக விருதுகிறார். அறுசுறுப்பும் மிகுந்த நிதி மந்திரிகளும் ப. கப்பிரமனயம் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார். வேண்டிய காரியங்களை அவர்கள் செய்வார்கள். நீங்கள் நம்பிக்கையோடும், உற்சாகத்தோடும் உங்களை காரியங்களைச் செய்யுங்கள்” என்று சாதாரணமாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளலாம். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமும் இருக்கிறது.

“3, 4 மாதங்களுக்குள் இதைவிட புரட்சிகரமான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமொன்றை நாம் பார்க்கமுடியாது. என்று நிச்சயமாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ளலாம். சில தேசத்திலோ, ரஷ்யா தேசத்திலோ உடனடியாக இன்னும் மாதங்களுக்குள் இந்த மாதிரியான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடியாது. ஜனங்களின் தரம் என்ன, ஜனங்களின் தன்மை என்ன ஜனங்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது, எந்த அளவுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கின்றன, எந்தக் சட்டத்தைப் போட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களை உடனடியாக சம்பாதிக்கிறவர்களுக்கும்; நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் எப்படி ஏற்படுகின்றது, பஞ்சமே ஏற்படாமல் பார்க்கக்கூடக் காள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும், எந்தக் காலவாய் வெட்டவேண்டும், எந்த அணைக் கட்டவேண்டும், என்பதாகவேல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து ஒரிரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாக எந்த சர்க்காராக இருந்தாலும் சரி இவை கவர்ச்சிகரமான ஒரு பட்ஜெட் சமர்ப்பித்துருக்க முடியாதென்பதை நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். “சீனாவைப்பார், ரஷ்யாவைப்பார்” என்று எந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னாலும் சரி, நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நம் நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரம், நம் நாட்டினுடைய பழக்க வழக்கம் நம் நாட்டினுடைய பண்பாடு, இந்த தேசத்தின் தாரமீக வாழ்க்கை, இந்த தேசத்தினுடைய ஆதார மிக வாழ்க்கை, இது தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய உணர்ச்சியை, இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய அறிவினும், இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய வேலையில்லாத திட்டாட்டம், இது வைத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த தேசத்தில் ஒரு சிலர் செய்துவாக்கூடிய திவ்வுமூலம், அதற்கும் உடந்தையாக இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சிலரின் நடத்தைகள், இவ்வளவையும் சமாளித்துக் கொண்டு குறுகிய காலத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட குறைவு தகாலத்தில், எந்த சர்க்காராலும் இதைப்போன்ற ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்துருக்கமுடியாதென்பதை அவர்களெல்லோரும் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஐந்து வருஷ காலத்தில் அவர்கள் மூலையும் சாதித்தாலும் சாதிக்கலாமே தவிர, இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் எதையும் சாதிக்கமுடியாத புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதலை இல்லையென்றாலும்கூட, மக்களுக்கு நல்லம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தோடு, நிதானமாக, சாவதானமாக பல சிறு சிறு காரியங்களை இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் சிந்தித்து சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமாகிறது.

[Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

[29th July 1952]

“பெண்கள் சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், ஏழைப்பட்ட சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் நிரந்தரமான ஏற்பாடாகத்தான் மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே கொண்டுவந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் நடைமுறையில் சினனூபின்னமாகி விட்டது. அகாவது, 1931-ம் ஆண்டுத் தல் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களில் மாதிரி அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் எடுபட்ட போராட்டங்கள் காரணமாக, சர்க்கார் ராஜ்ஜிமா செய்துவிட்டு வெளியேறியதும், மறுபடியும் ஏற்பாட்டில் அச்சுறுத்தி ஆட்சியில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துச் செய்துவிட்டார்கள் ஒழிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களிலெல்லாம் மறுபடியும் நன்றாகக் கடைக்களைத் திறந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரம் செய்தார்கள். மறுபடியும், 1947-ம் ஆண்டுத்தில், காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவிக்கு வந்தபின், ஒரிரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களிலும் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம், இடைக்கால ஆட்சியால் சினனூபின்னப்படுத்தப்பட்டதைக் கண்டு வருந்தி, அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் முழுவதும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது பூரண வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கின்றதோ நடக்கவில்லையோ என்ற சந்தேகத்தை ஒரு சிலர் சிப்பரிவிப்போடு, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் 4% வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்துகொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் திட்டத்திற்குள் தீவிரமாக உட்புகுந்து கட்டுப்பாடாக வேலை செய்து, ஒப்பொழுது எல்லோராலும் குடிசைத் தொழிலாக கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுகிறதென்று பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படுகின்ற ஒரு அவல நிலைமையை மாற்றி, சாதாரணமாக மக்கள் யாரும் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில், இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை திறமையாக, நன்றாக, அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிற Appropriation B.I ஐப் பற்றிப் பேசும் இந்த தருணத்தில் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல், ஏராளமான சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். யுத்த காலத்தில் ஆண்டுக்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், மாட்டுக்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அதற்காக சில தாசில்தார்கள், பெட்டி தாசில்தார்கள், என்று ஏராளமான சிப்பந்திகளை சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்களில் நியமித்தவிட்டார்கள். அதே அளவு சிப்பந்திகளோடு கூடத்தான் இப்பொழுதும் சர்க்கார் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான retrench செய்து, சர்க்கார் செலவை சில கனம் செய்பவையையுமே மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு எல்லா தலைமை அதிகாரிகளையும் ஒன்று கூட்டி, எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள், முன்பு எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களே வைத்ததுக்கொண்டு அந்த இலாகா நடந்துவந்தது. இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் குறைந்தது கூட இருக்கவேண்டும், என்பவற்றை விஷயங்கள் யெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யச் சொல்லி, தகுந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, சர்க்கார் உத்தியோக விதிகளில் 9 (ஏ) (1) பிரிவுப்படி இப்போது தற்காலிகமாக வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் compensation கொடுத்து, வெளியே அனுப்பிவிட்டு, சர்க்கார் கூடுமான வரையில் சிக்கனமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல், விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு சுவர்ச்சிகரமான ஏற்பாடுகள் இன்னும் நடைபொவல்லில்லை. இதை வருத்தத்துடன் நான் சொல்ல வண்டிருக்கிறது. மேட்டூர் திட்டம் முடிவுற்று 15 வருஷங்கள் ஆகியும்கூட, அதனால் எவ்வளவு தரம் லாபம் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமோ, அவ்வளவு தரம் லாபம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. எவ்வளவு அதிகமான விஸ்தீரணமள்ள நிலங்கள் விவசாயத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடுமோ, அவ்வளவு விஸ்தீரணமுள்ள நிலங்கள் கொண்டுவரப்படவில்லை. என்ன லாபமானது எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டதோ, அது கிடைக்காமல் 15 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் என்ன ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்ததோ அதிலேதான் அடிக்கடி திருப்பித் திருப்பி கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

29th July 1952] [Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

“பவானிசாகர் திட்டம், வருகிற காலத்தில், சீன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களுக்குள் திறந்துவிடப்படலாமென்று அறிந்து சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அ. இலட்சுமி எற்பட்ட கூடிய நிலங்களுக்கு betterment tax போட்டாலும் அதனால் விசேஷமான வருமானம் கிடைக்குமென்று நம்புவதற்கில்லை.

“விவசாயத்தில் ஒரு சில பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் மூலமாக, ஒரு சில நிலங்கள் தான், ஒரு சில பகுதிகள் தான், விவசாயத்திற்கு வருமானம் தரும், மற்றப் பகுதிகளெல்லாம் வரமுடியாது. ஆகவே, இதுபாற்ற பெரிய திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருகிற காலத்தில் தரிசு நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தக் கூடியவாறு, சாவி நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தக்கூடியவாறு, reclamation செய்தவர்களுக்கு ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும் நிலமில்லாத ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கும் அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து, புஞ்சையெல்லாம் நஞ்சையாக மாற்றி உழைக்கக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு அந்த விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு புதிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அதேமாதிரி, Compost உரம் வெகுவாக மதிக்கப்படுகிறது. சீனாவைப் பார்! கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தால் எவ்வளவு அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள்! என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சீன தேசத்திலே சுமார் 50 ல் வருஷங்களாக கம்போஸ்ட் உரம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதே. சீனாவை அப்போதெல்லாம் பார்க்காமல். இப்பொழுதுதான் புதிதாகப் பார்த்திருக்கிறீர்களோ என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தினால், உண்மையிலேயே அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகின்றது. முன் சிபாலிடிசுக்கும் அதனால் அதிக வருமானம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களிலே விவசாயிகள் உரத்திற்காக தலைபாடுகிறார்கள், அவர் போடுகிறார்கள். கொஞ்சி போடுகிறார்கள், இதற்குப் பதிலாக எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கம்போஸ்ட் உரத்தைப் போட்டால் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடியும் என்பதை சீனிமக்கள் மூலமாக விளம்பரம் செய்தால் சாதாரண மக்கள் கூட அதைப் பார்த்து உபயோகிக்க ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள், அதனால் அதிகமாக விவசாய உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதுமட்டுமல்ல, சாதாரணமாக, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் திருநெல்வேலியிலிருந்து நாகர்கோவில் வரையில் 36 அல்லது 40 மைல் தூரம் வரையிலும் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே செவல் பூமி, செழுமையான பூமி, ஆனால், அவை இன்று தரிசுக்கிடக்கின்றன. காரணம் சரியான நீர் பாசன வசதி இல்லாதது ஒன்றுதான். பூமிதேவியின் குடிலைக் குத்திப் பார்த்தோமேயானால், அதில் ஏராளமாக தண்ணீர் இருக்கும். அங்குள்ள மரங்களோடு நடத்து, தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுள்ள இடங்களில் கிணறுகளை தேண்டு வதற்கு, இன்று கொடுக்கப்படும் Well subsidy ஐப் போல், ஆபீசர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் டிஸ்கம், ஸோன் கொடுப்பவனுக்கு கொஞ்சம் டிஸ்கம், Recommend பண்ணுபவனுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் டிஸ்கம் என்று பணத்தைப் பிரித்து விட்டு, விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் சொற்ப தொகையைப் போல் கிடைக்காமல், மொத்தப் பணமும் சர்க்கரால் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டு சர்க்காரே கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவது போன்ற காரியங்களை நடத்தி, பெரிய பெரிய கிணறுகளை விவசாயிகளுக்காக வெட்டிக் கொடுத்து, அதில் கிடைக்கும் தண்ணீரை விநியோகிப்பதற்கான வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்தால், அங்குள்ள தரிசு நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் பண்படுத்தி, கால நிலங்களையெல்லாம் பண்படுத்தி, புஞ்சை மரட்டில் ஏற்படாதவாறு செய்ய முடியும். இந்த தேசமானது சுயீட்சமைய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே கருத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமே தவிர எங்கள் ஊருக்குச் செய்யவில்லை, உங்கள் ஊருக்குச் செய்தார்கள், என்ற பூசல்களைக் கிளப்பி, கட்சித் துவேஷத்தையும், கட்சிப் பொறுமையையும் கிளப்பி, நாட்டில் எந்தவிதமான முன்னேற்ற திட்டங்களும் நடைபெறாமல் முட்டுக்கடை போடுவது சரியாகாது, நியாயமும் ஆகாது, என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதுமாதிரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் அவர்கள் இருக்கும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து மிராச்தார்கள் வெளியேற்றிவருகிறார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் land eviction நடக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும் மற்றும் சில இடங்களிலும் விவசாயம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின்ற விவசாயி

[Sri S. N. Somayajulu] [29th July 1952]

களை விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாதபடி தடுத்த அவர்களை வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அம்மாதிரியாக நடந்துவரும் land eviction ஐத் தடுப்பதற்காக நமது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதிக சீக்கிரத்திலேயே ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்போகிறார்களென நான் அறிவிக்கிறேன். யாரையும் வெளியே தள்ளக்கூடாதென்று ஒரு அவசரச்சட்டம் பிறப்பிக்கப்போகின்றார்கள். இதுவரையிலும் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக உழைத்து, ஆயிரமாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாக அந்த நிலங்களிலே குடிசை போட்டுக்கொண்டு, அல்லும் பாலும் அறுபது நாழிகையும் உழைத்து இந்த தேசத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக வேலை செய்து வரும் ஒரு, இந்த தேசத்தின் வெள்ளாமைமை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு இருக்கக்கூடிய landless labourer களுக்கு இது ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் இல்லையென்ற பிரச்சனையும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பிரச்சனையும் எழுகின்றன. தரிசாக இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களில் 5 ஏக்கர் அல்லது 3 ஏக்கர் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் வசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய, சுகாதார வசதி கொஞ்சமும் அற்றதான சேரிகளை அடியோடு ஒழித்து, அந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம், அதற்குப் பிராயச்சித்தமாகப் புனிதமான கோயில்களைக் கட்டி விடலாமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப் படுகின்றேன். நட்புல சேரியே இல்லாவிட்டால் ஒழித்துவிட்டு, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கெல்லாம் தரிசு நிலங்களை ஏராளமாக வழங்கி, அவர்கள் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே விவசாயம் செய்து பிழைப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கும், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். (கனம் சபாநாயகர் நோம் முடிந்தவிட்டதன்பதைத் தெரிவிப்பதற்காக மணியை அடித்தார்). 10 நிமிஷ நேரத்தில் அக்கமாக ஒன்றையும் சொல்லமுடியாது. வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பேச என்னக்கு முன்பே சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விட்டது. ஆனாலும்கூட, இப்பொழுது சொன்னவற்றையெல்லாம் சேர்த்து சுருக்கமாகச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன்.

“மதவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைச் சரியான முறையிலே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்; அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து ஒரு மனிதன் கூட குடிக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். (2) இன்றையதினம் சர்க்கார் இலாகாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகப்படியான சிப்பந்திகளைப்பெல்லாம் குறைத்து, சர்க்காரின் செலவு சிக்கனம் என முறையிலே நடப்பெறவேண்டும். (3) விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அவசியமான உரங்களும், விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்த உரமான ‘கம்போஸ்ட்’ உரத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும், விநியோகிப்பதற்கும் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். (4) நிலங்கள்லிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகின்ற நிலமிக்காத ஏழை விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக முன்வரவேண்டும். (5) நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி குறைவாகவுள்ள இடங்களில் சர்க்காரே கிணறுகளையெல்லாம் வெட்டி, நீர்பாசனத்திட்டங்கள் பல செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். (6) சேரிகளையெல்லாம் ஒழித்து, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தரிசு நிலங்களை வழங்கி, அவர்கள் காப்போஷமாக விவசாயம் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய Appropriation Bill-ஐ ஆதரித்துச் சொல்லும்பேது, நான் என்னுடைய விஞ்ஞாபனமாக அவைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்”

1-10
p.m.

* SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அப்பரோப்பிரியேஷன் ‘பில்’ லைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது சில முக்கியமான வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“ஆங்கில ஆட்சியை இந்தியாவில் ஊன்றச் செய்த கிங்ஸ், தென்னாடுகாடு ஜில்லாவின்னு தான் ஆரம்பித்தார் என்பதை நீங்கள் அறிவீர்கள்.

29th July 1952] [Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai]

“அப்படி சரித்திரப் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற நென்னூர்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே கள்ளககுரிச்சி என்பது ஏழ்மை நிறைந்த ஒரு பிறப்போக்கான தாலுகாவாகும். அப்படி யிருந்தும், அத்தாலுகா, இன்றைய சுதந்திரத்துக்குக் காரணமான, ‘காந்தியம்’ (கதர் உற்பத்தி) தொன்றுதொட்டு வளர்ந்து வருவது ம் சுதந்திரப் புரட்சியில். டெரும் பங்கு கொண்டதும், கனம் இராஜ கோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் நன்கு அறிவார்கள்.

“அத்தாலுகாவில் உள்ள ஏழ்மையைப்போக்க முன்னாள் மந்திரி, கனம் ‘ஒந்தாரார்’ வடக்கநத்தில் சம்பம் ‘கே முடி நதி அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டமும்’, ‘குளாங்குரிச்சி அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டமும்’ ஆரம்பித்தார். கள்ளக குரிச்சியைச்சுற்றி நான்கு பக்கமும் 22 மைல் தூரத்தில் செல்லும் மின்சா த்தையும் கொண்டு வர கடும் தயாரித்தார். பின்னர் வந்த கனம் மந்திரி ‘குமாரசாமி ராஜா’, பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் அங்கு இருமுறை விஜயம் செய்து வாக்குறுதி அளித்ததும், அதை மறந்துவிட்டார்கள்.

“இந்த சர்க்காராவது எங்கள் கஷ்டத்தைக் கண்டு, விவசாய உற்பத்தியையும் மனதில் கொண்டு, உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி கொடுத்து, ஆதரிப்புகள், ‘கோமுடி அணைக்கட்டுத்திட்டம்’, ‘குளாங்குரிச்சி அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டம்’, இவைகளையும் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்து வேலையின்றி வாடும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் வேலை அளித்து உதவுங்கள்.

“சேலம், தென்னூர்காடு, ஜில்லாக்களின் மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில், அறியக் கவுண்டன் குறும்பக் கவுண்டன், சடையக் கவுண்டன், சின்னக்கல்வரையன், பெரிய கல்வரையன், என்பதாக உள்ள 5 ஜாங்களிலும் சுமார் 80 ஆயிரம் மலைவாசிகள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அநாகரிக ம் வளர்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய ஜாக்கீதார்கள் நமது ராஜ்யத்தாலேயே இல்லாத பல வரியுடன், ஆள்வாயும் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை நமது அரசாங்க கணக்குகளுக்கும் புரம்பாணது ஆகும்.

“அந்த ஜாக்கீர் மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில் விலைபுயர்ந்த கடுக்காய், சாயப் பட்டை, சந்தனமரம், மூலக்கில் முதலியவைகள் ஏராளமாகக்கிடைக்கின்றன. அதை அரசாங்கம் கைப்பற்றி அந்த மலைகளில், நிலகிரித் தைல மரம், சிங்கோனா மரம், முதலியவைகளைப் பயிரிட்டு, அதை சுகவாச ஸ்தலமாக்கி, அங்குள்ள மக்கட்கு கல்வி, சுகாதாரம் புகட்டி, மக்களை நாகரிக மக்களாக ஆக்குங்கள். ஜக்கீதார்களின் இம்சையின்றும் மக்களை விடுவிங்கள். அங்குள்ள பொருள்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நல்ல வருமானம் அளிப்பதாக இருக்கும்.

“வரி சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசும்போது, நமது மாகாணம் 1936-37-ல் 18 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. தற்போது 63 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. வாழ்க்கை நில அன்றைப் நிலைக்குச் சிறிதும் உயரவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் மீண்டும் புது வரிகள் போட்டு மக்களை வாஷ் செய்யாதீர்கள்.

“நிலவரி சம்பந்தமாக, தற்போது தானிய விலைவாசிகள் விற்பதை மதிப்பிட்டு நிலச் சுவான்தார்களை வரியிட்டு நசுக்கப் பார்க்காதீர்கள். வேண்டுமானால் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அதிக வசதி செய்து, நிலச் சுவான்தார்களுக்கு கட்டினாயிடுங்கள். தேவைக்கு மேல் நிலமிருக்கிற தென்சூர் அவர்களுக்கு பொருத்தமான அளவு விட்டுவிட்டு மிதிதலை நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுத்து, எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இந்த நேரடியான ந வடிக் கையை விட்டு மறைமுகமான வழியில், நிலச்சுவான்களை நசுக்காதீர்கள்.

“உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை ஒழித்தது விவசாய உற்பத்திக்கு பெரும் ஊக்க மளித்ததாகும். வியாபாரிகள் தானியத்தை முடக்காமல் பார்த்துக் கொண்டால், விலைவாசியும் ஸ்திரத்தன்மையடையும்.

“குடி தண்ணீர் சம்பந்தமாக, அனேக கிராமங்கட்கு குடி தண்ணீருக்கு நல்ல கிணறுகளை கிடையாது. தற்போது குளம், குட்டைகளில் கிணறுக்கும் ஜலத்தை அருந்துவதால் கிராமவாசிகள் நரம்புசெறிந்தி, கெக்கிப்புழு நோய் முதலியவற்றால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை நீக்க ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும், நல்ல குடி தண்ணீர் கிணறுகள் ஏற்படுத்தி, கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரையே மக்கள் அருந்தும்படி செய்யச்சொல்லுங்கள்.

[Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai] [29th July 1952]

“வைத்தியவசதி சம்பந்தமாக, கள்ளக்குரிச்சியின் சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் 30 மைல் வட்டத்துக்குள் பிரசவ விடுதியில்லை. அதை நிவர்த்திக்க உடனடியாக கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரியொன்று அமைத்துக்கொடுத்து உதவுங்கள். கள்ளக்குரிச்சியிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியில், வியாதிவசதிகளுக்குப் போதுமான படுக்கையில்லை. ஆகையால் அதிகமான படுக்கைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராமங்கட்கு வாரத்துக்கு இருமுறைபாலது, வைத்திய வசதி கிடைக்க, மோட்டார் வண்டியில் ஊர்ந்துசெல்லும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் அதிகம் ஏற்படுத்தி, கிராம மக்கட்கு உதவுங்கள்.

“ரோடு சம்பந்தமாக, தற்போது பட்டிணங்களை இணைக்கும் ரஸ்தாக்கள், சிமண்டு ரோடாக விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுகிறது. கிராமங்களிலோ மட்டு வண்டிகள் செல்லுவதற்கும் பாதை கிடையாது. இதில் ஜில்லா போர்டு களும், மண் ரோட் அமைக்கக்கூட தங்களிடம் நிதியில்லை என்கிறார்கள்.

“மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களோ கிராமப் புனரூத்தாரணம் வேண்டுமென உயிர் விட்டார். காந்தி வழி வந்த நீங்களோ, நாகரீக மக்களை நவநாகரீகமாக்கவும், பட்டிணங்களை, நியூ யார்க்காக ஆக்கவுமே, பட்டுஓட்டு அமைக்கிறீர்கள்.

“முற்கால மந்திரிகள் போல் நீங்களும் மாற்று உடையில் உங்கள் பக்தர்களின் கண்களில் பராமல், கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்று பாருங்கள். கிராம மக்களின் பரிதாபத்தைக் கண்டு உணருங்கள். அப்போது உங்கள் மனம் கிராமத்தாரிடையே செல்லும். (At this stage the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

“விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமாக, விவசாயி எளிய வாழ்வு நடக்கவே தற்போது கடனாகியிருக்கிறது. தான் புதிய முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்ய பணமின்றி தவிக்கிறான். இந்த நிலையை உணர்ந்து, அதிகாரிகள் இலவசமாக விலையும் எருவும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து, வயலுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டமான ஏற்றம் இறைக்கும் தொழிலை அகற்ற, சிறிய பம்பு செட்களைக் கடனாகக் கொடுத்தும் உதவுங்கள். அப்போதுதான் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகி, நாட்டின் நிலை உயரும்.

“கல்வராயன் மலையில் உற்பத்தியாகும், தழை, எரு முதலிய பொருள்களை உள்நாட்டுக்குக் கொண்டுவர உள்ளக்குரிச்சி சரிபம், கச்சிராயபாளையத்தில் கோமுகி நதியில் ஒரு பாலம் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து ஆதரியுங்கள்.

“தற்போதுநிலை அடமான பார்டுகள், நிலத்தின் பழைய மதிப்பில் ஒரு சிறுபாகம் தான் கட்டிக்கக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறைபால் உண்மையான கடனாகி லாபம் அடைய முடியவில்லை. இதனால் பணக்காரர்கள் தான் குறைந்த வட்டியில் பணம் வாங்கி, அதிக வட்டிக்கு லேவார்தேவி செய்யமுடிகிறது. இந்த முறையை மாற்றி தற்போதுள்ள நிலத்தின் மதிப்பில் ஒரு பகுதியை, உண்மை கடனுக்கு, கடன் கொடுத்து உதவும்படி சட்டத்தை திருத்தச் செய்யுங்கள்.

“தற்போதைய கல்வி முறை மாறவேண்டும். இவ்வேளையில், படித்த பட்டதாரிகள், வேலைபில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தால் சீக்கிரத்தில் நாட்டில் புரட்சி ஒங்கச் செய்துவிடுவார்கள். அதைத் தவிர்க்க, கல்வி முடிந்ததும், தானாக தொழில் புரியும்படியான கல்வி முறையை விரைவில் மாற்றி அமையுங்கள்.

“தற்போது நாட்டிற்கு சட்டாய ஆரம்பக்கல்வி வேண்டும். மேற்படி ஆரம்பப்படிப்பிலேயே நல்லொழுக்கம் வளரும் வண்ணம் ஆசிரியர்களின் மனப்பான்மையும் மாறவேண்டும். பாட திட்டத்தையும் மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும்.

“தற்போதுள்ள ஷாப் ஆக்டால் வியாபாரிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மேற்படி ஷாப் ஆக்டை எடுத்து சர்க்காரின் செலவையும் சிக்கனப்படுத்துங்கள்.

29th July 1952] [Sri V. T. Elaya Pillai]

“கிராமாதிகாரிகள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு, ஸ்லிவேர் போன்றவர்கள். அவர்களின் வம்சத்தார்கள், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உழைத்து நசித்துப்போய் விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் ஓய்வின்றி, இரவு பகலாக உழைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கவுரவமாக நடத்துவதுடன், வாழ்க்கை நிலைமையையும் உயர்த்துவண்டும்.

“பொதுத் தேர்தலில் நிற்பதாயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் இசும்பாத்திபதைப்பையே ராஜீனாமா செய்யச் சவனாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் லீவு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு எடுக்கெனில் நிற்க அனுமதிக்கும் வண்ணம் விதியைத் திருத்தவேண்டும்.

“இவைகளையெல்லாம் அனுபவம் நிறைந்த நமது முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பாரென நம்புகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, 1-20
while supporting the motion, I want to say a few words. I am p.m.
one of those who come from the long neglected Kallar community. I am sorry to say that I have not been allowed any opportunity to speak till now. I request that I may be given some additional time.

“ My community had long been subjected to harsh treatment at the hands of Government. We came under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act. The Criminal Tribes Act had been in force from 1911 to 1948. For full thirty-five years, we had been throughout in the dark. Let me impress on all hon. Members present here, that ever since the establishment of the Legislature in our State, not a single representative from our community has come here. That shows how we have been totally neglected by the Government. Due to the stringent rules and regulations of the Criminal Tribes Act, the whole of the Kallar community had been oppressed. The door was completely barred for us to come to the forefront. We had been completely smashed.

“ There are 12 lakhs of Kallars in South India. How many representatives of them do we find in this House? Only, a paltry two. I want to repeat this. Ever since the establishment of the Legislature in our State, no single man from our community has come into the Assembly to voice forth our grievances. What does it go to show? That, we the Kallars, have all along been kept in the background. Of course, I am a Kallar by birth. I can even say that I am a criminal, because we came under the purview of the Criminal Tribes Act. We are glad that that Act had been repealed by the Congress Government. We are being shown educational concessions also. But even there we find an anomaly. Till 1935 we came under the category of Scheduled Classes. We had been enjoying educational concessions on a par with the Scheduled Classes. But after 1935 it had taken a different turn. We have been put under the category of ‘ Non-Brahman Hindus ’. In view of the long subjugation, which we, the Kallars, were under and due to the fact that even though we are 12 lakhs in number we have not at all advanced in the educational sphere, it is of the utmost importance that we should be given special facilities in the matter of education and public service. We should be given all facilities now afforded to the Harijans. We

[Sri S. Thinakarasaamy Thevar] [29th July 1952]

are in no way better off than the Harijans. Have we advanced so very well as the Non-Brahmans, for us to be classified under that head and kept on a par with the Non-Brahmans? What is the result of this classification? Most of us being illiterate, and some of us not far advanced in the educational line, we cannot stand in competition with the Non-Brahmans. When the Government are spending as much as Rs. 75 lakhs for the uplift of Harijans, surely they can set apart a few lakhs for our upliftment and treat us on a par with Harijans. In the Harijan Welfare Department, a separate section should be opened to look after the educational needs of the Kallar people. I trust that the Government will carefully look into what I have said and do the needful. Of course I do not blame the present Government that we have not at all been given any concessions both in the educational line and public service. I only plead, that we the Kallars, who are in the same position as the Harijans, may also be given the same privileges as the Harijans now enjoy.

"I want to say something about the constituency from which I am coming. We the Kallars are agriculturists, I can even say, pucca agriculturists. Every one of us owns a small bit of land. But we lack irrigational facilities to increase the produce of our lands. We are good labourers also. Some of us can work for 12 hours a day whereas ordinary persons cannot withstand such long duration of work. But what do we find in our parts now? Due to want of proper irrigational facilities, our parts are totally barren. Much has been said about the famine in Rayalaseema. Because there are any Members here hailing from Rayalaseema, enough publicity about Rayalaseema famine had been given here. But nobody knows what is the real position in the place wherein the Kallars live, because there are not many representatives of our people to voice forth our grievances. Now only we have two Members. I say that the famine in our areas is ten times as grave as the Rayalaseema famine. Hundreds of thousands of rupees are being spent on Rayalaseema famine relief works. But what has been spent to relieve the famine distress in my area? Nothing tangible of course. The needs of the agriculturists have not been cared for."

"The Government say that they are giving help to the agriculturists in all possible ways. I know a specific instance in my constituency wherein loans were granted to agriculturists, when there was no assured crop. I complained about this to the District Magistrate. Of course he enquired into the matter and set it right. Only after proper enquiry, the Government should sanction loans to agriculturists.

"With regard to tank improvement schemes so far as my constituency is concerned, I am sorry to observe that the P.W.D. people have not done their work properly. They have not carried out improvements to the tanks which have silted up. I trust that the Government would proceed to carry out tank improvement schemes in my constituency in right earnest.

23th July 1952] [Sri S. Thinakaranasamy Thevar]

"As far as the Grow More Food schemes are concerned, I am satisfied with the results achieved so far. I request the Government to continue the same.

"As regards the work of the P.W.D. officials, we have an Executive Engineer for the non-Periyar Ramnad division. He is not taking sufficient initiative to carry out improvements for our area. He has not prepared plans and estimates for the same"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has taken ten minutes. His time is over."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—"Sir, this is the first time I have been allowed to speak. I come from the Criminal Tribes, i.e., Kallar community, which had been so long neglected. I request I may be given some more time."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Hitherto I have been allotting time for hon. Members on party basis. But the hon. Member wants me to allot the time on community basis. Because he says he comes from the Criminal Tribes, I shall give him a few minutes more."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—"So far as the Highways department is concerned, I know that in my area lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent; and yet in my locality, for a distance of about 20 miles radius there are no roads at all. Why not the department prepare some small mud roads or gravel roads? We will be satisfied with such roads; we do not want that lakhs should be spent on the construction of roads. Of course, we have no objection to their spending such big amounts; but we will be satisfied if, even without spending so much money, we are given some good minor roads in the locality.

1-30
p.m.

"One word more. Many members have asked for projects in their areas. In my area, from the year 1915, we have been agitating for the diversion of the Periyar waters to the Tirumangalam taluk where Kallars are in a majority. This Periyar diversion scheme is a very old scheme; many people have agitated for it in the past. Even my father made some efforts, I know. In the years 1916, 1920, 1927, and 1933 and ever afterwards we have been continuously waiting on the Government and agitating for the diversion of the Periyar waters to our taluk, because the area is famine-stricken almost always. The only way of solving the famine problem and the poverty problem in this area is by the diversion of the Periyar waters. I understand that an estimate has been finally prepared and sent up to the Planning Commission for their recommendation approval. I request the Madras Government to obtain sanction for the starting of a community project in the Tirumangalam area and help the poor Kallars there.

"Again, Sir, the bulk of the population in that area are labourers. If the Government decide to start a community project in that area, I can give the assurance that sufficient number of workers can be easily found. In my previous speech, I stated that, in case there was any project started in my area, I could

[Sri S. Thinakaran Thevar] [29th July 1952]

undertake to supply a lakh of workers, free of all labour costs to the Government, to help the Government. For instance, if they want to dig a canal there, I can easily supply the necessary workers. At the same time, I would like to emphasize the fact that as there is a huge population of labourers, if, instead of any minor project, a community project is started in that area, it will be a really good success, as there will be plenty of labour available for the purpose. I, therefore, request that the Government should give preferential treatment to this area in respect of the starting of community projects."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has already taken fourteen minutes; he must finish his speech in a minute more."

* SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR :—"I shall say a word about Prohibition. It is a great success in my area. I have seen so many families in the area during the days before Prohibition; very many women and children were starving. But, nowadays, I see some women wearing even gold jewels and children putting on happy faces. I have myself started 29 Harijan Sangams in 29 villages and I have visited a majority of the villages in the area; and I can, therefore, say, with some authority, that the condition of the people has improved to some extent as a result of Prohibition, as compared to the days when Prohibition was not in force. The people of my locality are greatly satisfied with the policy of decontrol and they also appreciate the bold action of the Government."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు కోరిన ఈ పెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని వ్యయపరచుటకు ఒక్క కొన లేనది చెబుతూ కొద్ది ముఖ్యవిషయాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తేదలచు కొన్నాను. గుంటూరు పట్టణంలో మంచి నీటికొరతై. ప్రజలు చాలా చాచలు పడు తున్నారని అందరకు తెలుసు. మంచి నీటిని దూర ప్రదేశాలనుంచి తెచ్చి ప్రజలకు సఫ్లయి చేసే సమిష్టిమై కరుణ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి రిలీజును ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుంటూరుకు పంపించారు. అంతేకాకుండా మునిసిపాలిటీకి చెందినవి, ఇతర సంఘాలకు చెందినవి 30 లాకీలు కూడా నీరు తెచ్చుటకు పయోగింపబడుతున్నాయి. కాని ప్రజలకు మంచి నీటిని సమిష్టిమై విషయంలో కూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోందని చెప్పుటకు చాలా విచారస్తున్నాను. గుంటూరులో ఉన్న ఆదికారుల యిండ్లకే నీరు సఫ్లయి చేయబడుతోంది. సామాన్య ప్రజల ఇబ్బందిని గురించి ఆలోచించేవారెవరూ కనబడడం లేదు. గుంటూరులో 150 వేల జనాభా ఉన్నది. కాని, 150 కుటుంబాల వారికే మంచి నీరు సమిష్టిమైస్తున్నారు. వేలాది, లక్షలాది రూపాయల డబ్బు ఈ కొద్ది మంది ఆదికారుల ఫౌన్డేషన్లకు ఖర్చుచేయడం న్యాయమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇది దురన్యాయం. ఈ దుస్వయ్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెంటనే అరికట్టాలి. రెవిన్యూ ఖర్చురుగారికి యీ విషయమై తెలుపుతున్నాము. కాని ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకోబడలేదు."

"ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విచ్ఛేదించే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వము దర్య తీసుకోవడం లేదు. అది అన్యాయము. అదేవిధంగా నందికొండ, సిద్ధేశ్వరం ప్రాజెక్టు

29th July 1952] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

అను కాన్వేషన్లకు లిసుకోనలెను. కనకలక్ష్మి పరిశ్రమద్యుల్లకు న్యాయమైన ప్రాతినిధ్య మియ్యబడుటలేదు. ఇదంతా చాలా కన్వేషన్ అను మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతవరకు ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Appropriation Bill is the culmination of the Budget session. The Hon. Minister for Finance said that 575 speeches have been made during the Budget session of the House and he takes pride in it. But I would say that the whole country has been looking forward to the policies of this Government to alleviate the sufferings of the common man, and I am sure, the people must have been very much disappointed. Minister after Minister wanted lakhs and crores of rupees for his Department, and what is it that he has promised to the people? Nothing at all. I am afraid that the system of administration is just as it has been hitherto in the old days. No clear-cut and definite policies have been laid down by the Government. It is a most disappointing feature of the whole performance of the Government during the Budget session. What is more, it started with a vote of confidence in the Ministry. I said in the beginning that it was a political manoeuvre and that is the game behind it. This Ministry wanted to create in the minds of the people the impression that it is a stable Ministry, and that it has got a majority behind it. It wants to delude itself and the people. The Ministry has no policy to alleviate the sufferings of the common man and he is not going to be benefited by giving such large sums of money to this Ministry. I would only say this. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the Government will be inflicting great suffering upon the common people of the State.

" Let us take one important aspect in the Labour administration. I was very much disappointed with the speech of the Hon. Minister for Labour. He said that labour is good but badly influenced by the labour leaders, and the political parties. Look at the view he is taking about the capitalists that they are not making much profits. I say, Sir, that if the capitalists say that they are not making any profits, then their balance-sheets are not correct, but the Minister suggests to labour that there should be contentment on their part with their conditions in life. Is that the way the Minister for Labour should make promises to labour in the State? I should like to tell you, Sir, that I have been working for the last fifteen years among the labourers, and I know the number of problems that are facing them, viz., victimization of workers, their low wages, the serious unemployment and the Government's apathetic attitude towards their grievances. The Government are now boasting that they have appointed Tribunals and that the Tribunals are doing justice to labour.

" Well, Sir, there have been awards given to the workers some four or five years ago which have not been implemented. Those awards have become dead letters. In this connexion, I would like to remind the Hon. Minister for Labour that the Pandalapaka Textile Workers Award is a dead letter. I am afraid, the Government are trying to maintain the *status quo*.

2.40
p.m.

[Sri C. V. K. Rao]

[29th July 1952]

" Sir, what is the state of affairs at present in nearly six districts of this State. Serious famine conditions are prevailing there. Apart from establishing some gruel centres here and there, the Government have no clear-cut policy to fight famine. So, when the Government want such a large sum to be put in their hands, any sensible person would not be willing to hand over such a large sum to a Government which have no policy of their own to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The Hon. the Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Members on this side of the House multiplied the grievances of the people. If that is the attitude to be adopted by a Government which calls itself a stable Government, I am afraid, this Government does not exist for the people. This is a bureaucratic Government which wants to deprive the farmer of his produce and the labourer of his hard-earned money. Therefore, I suggest that Hon. Ministers should not rest content with their positions but should undertake extensive tours of the districts. When they tour a particular place, they must take the local M.L.As. along with them and see things for themselves. Then only they can know the hardships of the people. They must see that the administration is not run in the old bureaucratic and corrupt manner. Whatever money is placed in the hands of the Ministers, should be spent usefully for the people and there should be no room for corruption at all.

" Sir, there is the problem of tenancy; there is the problem of labour; and there is the problem of unemployment. The Government cannot solve these problems unless they have faith in the people and confidence in the progress of our country. The first duty of this Government is to bring in a legislation to stop eviction of tenants. Secondly, work should be created for all those that are unemployed. Thirdly, the grievances of the workers in this State should be immediately redressed. I am afraid that the Government being what it is, an undemocratic set-up cannot solve the problems of the people. A really good democratic Government is the need of the hour for the finances to be properly utilized. I oppose the Bill, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House on this Appropriation Bill. But there is one matter on which I would like the Hon. Minister for Finance to offer his explanation to the House. This is a matter that was brought to his notice in the other House, and we thought that an explanation would be forthcoming and that is why we did not raise that question during the Budget debate. I believe the Hon. Minister understands what exactly I mean. I refer to the discrepancy or disparity in the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance. It is stated—

'Against this sum, we were having at the beginning of the year about Rs. 14½ crores worth of securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund and Cash Balance Investment Account and let us assume that we can cash them during the year. . . .'

Whereas in the speech of the previous Finance Minister introducing the Interim Budget for 1952-53, it was stated—

'After meeting all the outstanding liabilities, we may expect to close the current year with an unattached balance of about Rs. 19 crores.'

29th July 1952] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

Later on it was also stated that the cash balance would roughly amount to Rs. 19.4 crores. This disparity of about Rs. 5 crores has got to be explained to the House. As a matter of fact, in the Budget that is now presented, roughly about Rs. 1 crore has been expended on capital works. In the Interim Budget also, in respect of certain other things there was a greater amount shown, and then also deficit was anticipated. Even after making allowance for these things, there is still a balance of about Rs. 60 to 65 lakhs which has still got to be explained. I would like the Hon. Minister to inform this House where exactly that money is and why it has not been brought to account.

“ Sir, we have now come to the last item of the Budget debate, the Appropriation Bill. The Government have got all the grants that they wanted. I do not want to go into the question as to how much money has been sanctioned for each Demand and how it is going to be spent. But one thing I should like to emphasize and that is, during the entire course of the debate the Government have adopted a certain attitude. That attitude was very clear not only in the course of the debate but also in the course of answers to questions put in this House. For example, this morning, the Hon. the Chief Minister said, when there was a discussion regarding the taking over of the questions for which information was still not available to the Government, that certain vested interests were being affected by the procedure that he was suggesting. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ‘ The Hon. Speaker has explained the position. ’) The Hon. Speaker did not say that vested interests of some Members of this House were being affected. It was the Hon. Chief Minister who said that certain vested interests of some Members of this House were being affected. After all, the Hon. the Chief Minister knows that when a Member puts a starred question, he wants that not only himself but also all the other Members of this House must be in possession of the answer, so that the answer could be the subject matter of further questions, and further information might be elicited on the floor of the House. That is the intention of the Member who puts the question. Then where is the question of any vested interests being taken away? I am referring to this, in order to show the anti-democratic mentality of the Government. This is shown again and again on a number of occasions.

“ This morning there was another question regarding the Preventive Detention Act. It is a question which is affecting the liberties of every citizen in this State. After all, I know, the Constitution does provide for the curtailment or abridgment of civil liberties and certain fundamental rights under certain conditions. When the people of the State are being affected by a particular legislation, it is not a matter of consultation between one Government and another Government. It is a matter concerning everybody. Every Member of this House and every citizen is interested. As the sovereign representatives of the people, are we not interested in seeing that the fundamental rights of the people are not abridged unnecessarily. Therefore, Sir, are we

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[29th July 1952]

not entitled to know what the opinion of our Government is in the matter? Is it not the duty of the Government to be guided by the wishes of the people and the wishes of the Members of this House on a matter affecting the fundamental rights of our people? But, no, our Chief Minister does not consider it so. He says it is a purely confidential matter under correspondence between one Government and another Government. I wonder how he can say that. How can he say it is a confidential matter, when it deals with the fundamental rights, I may even say, the most fundamental rights and human rights? Though he knows it deals with the fundamental rights of the people, still he says it is a matter of private correspondence, it is a matter of confidential correspondence between this Government and the Central Government. That is the particular kind of mentality, unfortunately, we see to-day in our Government.

“Then, Sir, on issue after issue, you will find the same mentality. For example, when suggestions are made with regard to certain action to be taken against the police officers or some such thing, the Chief Minister will say, ‘I know what to do; I do not want anybody to advise me; I know my duty; I know what are my functions.’ Sir, we asked whether in the district of Tanjore, when there was agrarian unrest the Police force was sent, and whether there were not many allegations against their behaviour. And when allegations after allegations were made on the floor of this House as well as outside that the Police were not behaving properly, and when we represented to the Chief Minister that he should not go merely by the report of the Police, the Hon. the Chief Minister said, ‘No, I am not prepared to abdicate my functions’. That shows that he would go by the Police report and not by the reports of the elected Members of the House. I cannot understand this mentality. In fact we expected a different outlook from the Government. I can understand such an attitude from the old wooden bureaucrats who were once ruling our country. But certainly we cannot accept such an attitude, such a mentality from our present Government and particularly from our Chief Minister, who happens to be the person who has in the past led the mass freedom movement and who has taken a leading part in the freedom struggle of our land in the years 1920, 1930 and 1946. We all know how we in the past have been asking the then Government—in fact the Congress Party was very vociferous in that—not to go by the Police report. Further, Sir, I do not know how it will amount to abdicating his functions. There have been reports about the Police action in the Press, on the platform and from Members of this House including even some of the Members of the Party to which the Government belongs.

“Again, Sir, this same defect in the mentality of the Government is manifest in the very administration of the country. Now, much is made of the fact that to-day we have a democratic Constitution for our land. But, really, what is it we have? The democracy, that we have now established is a formal democracy,

29th July 1952]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

where, at the end of every five years, the people will have a right to exercise their vote. Beyond that, the people will have nothing to do with the administration. So, Sir, I say the whole administration has to be democratised."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one minute more."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" That is all ! "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We know what you have to say."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" You might know; but the people have to know what exactly is the administration we have, what in reality is the nature of the democracy the Government are interested in setting up, and that what the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam and others in the Cabinet are tom-tomming is not real democracy; in fact, they should know we should not call it democracy, but it is anti-democracy. I would not call it dictatorship, but supreme authoritarianism masquerading as democracy. This is what is going on now and I wish people realize it."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this budget discussion in reality began with the motion for a vote of confidence in the present Ministry. We on our side opposed that motion vehemently and even now we do not feel there is any reason to change our attitude. If we review the performance of the Cabinet during the budget debate as a whole, we do not see any reason to change our attitude that we took at the time when the motion for a vote of confidence in the present Ministry was brought forward. For, from that time onwards down to the present moment, when the Appropriation Bill is taken up, there is no indication that the Cabinet has budged even an inch from its path in spite of all our criticism during the general discussion and discussion of Demands for Grants. The emergence of the Appropriation Bill embodying all the original proposals without any change is the reason why we oppose this Bill. We feel, we should not support this Appropriation Bill. The Opposition had pointed out, how even without resorting to any fresh taxation, we can balance the budget. Very many suggestions were given, but the Hon. Finance Minister would not take them into consideration. Sir, some of those suggestions came not only from our side but also from the Congress Benches. In spite of all that, the Cabinet with the full compliment of fifteen Members, are sitting over us tight, ready to ride rough-shod over us. For, we find that we are to discuss from to-morrow onwards the taxation proposals. Further, Sir, I have pointed out already, as also so many Members, that the administration has become top-heavy and it has become a white elephant. But have our Cabinet shown any inclination to reduce this burden? Instead of reducing the burden of administrative charges the Cabinet have allowed their white elephant to grow fatter and fatter. We have already pointed out that the expenditure on the administrative side should be reduced, particularly

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [29th July 1952]

under 'Heads of States'. But that point was not conceded. Then, the Cabinet, in season and out of season, have been proclaiming that ours is a Welfare State and their policy is to form a Welfare State and a democratic State at that. Many suggestions from our side were made as to how to form and make our State really a Welfare State. What are the general features of the replies given during the debate on cut motions? Every Member of the Cabinet indulged in some praise of the Opposition, and said that so many Members had taken part in the debate, that the Opposition had made good suggestions in the debate, that they will be considered, that they had made excellent speeches and all that. In the end what is the result? Not a single Member of the Cabinet has changed his policy as a result of the suggestions made by the Opposition. Did they indicate any change in the policies? All our suggestions had been cast to the winds. With the compliments to the Opposition, the whole thing ended. I do not know what it all means. I do not know whom the Government want to please. For our part, I may say, these apologies towards the Opposition will not satisfy us. The Opposition can never be duped. We will never be satisfied with anything except a substantial change in their policy. Whenever we suggest a remedy to the sufferings to which the people are put to, our Hon. Chief Minister goes on to say 'Am I not aware that the people are suffering; am I not aware that the people are already over-taxed; am I not aware that so many of our municipal workers are living without any home?' and yet all our Ministers are drawing a house rent allowance including our Chief Minister. And they bring in the end the question of finance in the way of solving the problem. I have myself made several suggestions to change the character of our administration. There are certain things which can be solved without spending even a pie. I have asked the Government to see that something is done to the poor people. I have suggested to them to distribute the cultivable waste lands in our State—of which there are eighty lakhs of acres—among the poor people, the landless people, the Harijans and the agricultural labourers and peasants. I do not know what stands in the way of the Cabinet doing it? Even without spending a single pie they can do it. By merely issuing executive orders, by a mere stroke of the pen of the executive, they can do it. But they somehow refuse to do it. What stands in the way of giving away these lands to agricultural labourers?

3 p.m. "Coming back to the question of tenancy, Sir, in Bapatla taluk itself 80 workers were arrested on this issue. We know, Sir, that so many zamindars and mirasdars are evicting tenants from their lands under an apprehension, perhaps due to certain statements made on the floor of this House, that some legislation is going to be enacted which will give the land to the tenants. What is the policy that is adopted by the Government in this regard? Instead of going to the relief of the tenants and protecting them, the Government go to the rescue of the landlords and send their police to go and crush the tenants and arrest them. I would like

29th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

to ask who is being helped by this Government. Are they helping the poor agricultural labourer, the poor peasant and the poor tenant? Most certainly not. They are only helping the landlords, the zamindars and the mirasdars. To-day these landlords are resorting to eviction of tenants because they themselves want to pose as cultivators as per the definition of the word 'cultivator' given by Rajaji. It is with this object that the landlords are evicting the tenants, and the Cabinet instead of supporting the tenants are helping the landlords.

"As far as irrigation is concerned, let us review the speech of the Hon. Minister for Irrigation. The Hon. Minister has given the go-by to minor irrigation works and said that there was no question of taking up minor irrigation works. As regards major irrigation works like the Tungabhadra and Machkund Projects, I do not know when they are going to be completed, and whether they are going to get the required plant and machinery from their friend, 'America'. Will America condescend to send them these tools and plants before the end of the year, is the question. Last year they had to slowdown because of lack of implements. If America fails to do so, these projects will never be completed. Those who are occupying the Treasury Benches will never think of going to any other country to purchase these implements so that they could at least complete these projects. I am doubtful if this Government is really competent enough to complete them.

"Sir, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the development of industries. Do the Government seriously believe that they can industrialize the State with this meagre sum? Already we find that a factory in Cuddapah is being closed down as it was running at a loss. If this be the attitude of the Government, I can tell the House that this Cabinet can never hope to industrialize the State and solve the greater problem of unemployment. The Hon. the Finance Minister or any other Minister never gave us an idea of how they are going to solve this problem of unemployment. Till now they have no ideas at all. What is it that this Government are going to do for the development of the industries of our State? I know there will be no reply to this. As long as this policy is being continued by the Cabinet, I know definitely that there is no possibility of our State being industrialized. It is clear from the Rs. 30 lakhs the Cabinet have allotted in the Budget for the development of industries. Of course the Centre will develop what little it could, only in the industrially developed areas.

"Then, Sir, I want to deal with the question of labour in detail. The Hon. Minister for Industries has recommended to us the American picture to solve the problem of labour. I am really surprised how the Hon. Minister for Labour and Industries had the courage to go to the extent of recommending us the American picture to solve the problem of labour when there is so much unemployment and closure of factories and mines. There is unemployment, and retrenchment is going on in every factory; for

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [29th July 1952]

instance, in the Vuyyuru Sugar Factory about 80 workers were retrenched simply because they had formed a trade union. The Manager of the Factory is a friend of this Cabinet. He happened to be in the Council. Can the Government absolve themselves of their responsibility when action is taken against the workers? In the Chirala Factory which is being managed by a British company a number of workers were dismissed for a flimsy reason after the Labour Commissioner interfered. Have the Government no right over this management? If it is so, let the Hon. Minister for Industries go and beg of Rajaji not to send the Police against the workers. The workers can solve the problem themselves and bend this hot-headed European management and bring them to their knees. Without doing that the Cabinet immediately send the Police as soon as there is a strike. They send the Police to suppress the strike. If there is agrarian unrest, they send the Police to suppress the peasants and help the landlord. If this is the programme of the Government, I do not know how they are going to plan for a Welfare State in our country.

“There is another point in regard to this labour issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. About a month back a Motor Labour Union from Nellore district asked for adjudication of their dispute. Many hon. Members of this House from the Nellore district have themselves endorsed this request. They sent this petition to the Hon. the Minister for Labour. Till now it has not been referred to adjudication. I do not know what is standing in the way of this simple request. If the Government were to take more than a month for considering this simple request for adjudication, I do not know what they are going to do for labour. We know that certain extraneous forces are pulling this Ministry in the direction of the employers. Even a British bureaucrat would have referred it to adjudication but our distinguished Minister for Labour is refusing to do it. The Hon. Minister for Labour is not here. I think of presenting him a small booklet ‘Trade Unions in the Peoples’ Republic of China.’”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. the Leader of the House will receive it on his behalf.”

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“I see the Hon. the Leader of the House is willing to accept it. The book costs only two annas and that is why I am able to present it. I wish, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Labour goes through this book and also studies the problems relating to labour in a more serious manner than simply recommending us the American picture which by itself cannot solve the problem.

“Sir, to-day there are many problems facing us. It will be clear that on important issues this Government have not paved the way for a Welfare State. There is discontent everywhere. There is no question of any party making vested interests out of this discontent. Times without number our Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Opposition is taking advantage of the existing discontent. Why should there be this discontent and who is responsible for this discontent? I would like to point out that it is

29th July 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

the Rajaji Cabinet that is creating all the discontent, and it is the Rajaji Cabinet which wants to take advantage of it. The Rajaji Cabinet wants to share the so-called 'credit' which Rajaji himself is saying the Opposition are trying to steal from him, but I would like to point out to the Rajaji Cabinet that the policy which they have chalked out is not going to lead to a Welfare State.

"Sir, if they really want to have a Welfare State, I request the Cabinet to immediately come forward with a legislation giving away all the 80 lakhs of acres of the available cultivable waste land to the agricultural labourers and thus solve the problem of tenancy and I also request them not to send the Police against the tenancy and against labour and instead of that these mirasdars, landlords and industrialists who refuse even to implement the minimum needs of the people be taken and put inside the prisons. With these words, Sir, I oppose this Appropriation Bill."

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—"Mr. Speaker Sir, before I deal with the main subject, namely, the Appropriation Bill, I would like to say something about my experiences after entering politics. Sir, when I was a Government servant, I thought that politics was an ordinary field open to all. After entering politics, I find that it is not an ordinary field at all but a big ocean. Anyhow, I should not feel discouraged that politics is such a big ocean and that I cannot swim in it and serve the public. I assure the House that I will try my best to serve the public truly." 3-10 p.m.

"The Hon. Minister for Finance, while introducing the Madras Appropriation Bill this morning, said that it was open to all the Members of this House to approach the Hon. Ministers and Heads of Departments and make representations with regard to matters pertaining to their constituencies. It is generally talked about that instructions have been issued to Heads of Departments that Members belonging to the Congress Party should be given a preferential treatment in this connexion. If such a policy is followed by the Government, I must say that is an undemocratic one. If any such confidential instructions have been issued to the Heads of Departments by the Government, I request the Government

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Is the hon. Member charging us with having issued any such instructions to the Heads of Departments or is it simply a guess work?"

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—"I am only saying, that if any such instructions have been issued they may kindly be withdrawn and Government should see that all Members of the House are treated alike. Having said this, I shall now proceed to say a few words about two or three matters which I hope will receive the attention of the Government.

"There is only one veterinary hospital at Tiruvallur for the whole of Tiruvallur constituency. As villagers have to bring their sick cattle from 30 and 35 miles to the veterinary hospital at Tiruvallur, I request that two or three more veterinary hospitals may be opened at convenient places in Tiruvallur taluk.

[Sri M. Dharmalingam] [29th July 1952]

" As per the notification of the Government, five villages in Tiruvallur taluk are to have the benefit of extension of electricity this year. Government have so far proposed to electrify only one village, Kunnapakkam. I would request the Government to see that electricity is brought to the other four villages also.

" It is a sad thing, Sir, that members belonging to the Harijan community and Backward classes are being evicted from lands where they are cultivating. I understand that a number of petitions from those Harijans who have been evicted are pending disposal with the District Collectors. I request the Government to issue necessary instructions to the District Collectors to see that all evictions are stopped and that these Harijans are allowed to continue in possession of the lands which they have been cultivating.

" Sir, I understand that Government have passed orders that all those appointed under the emergency provisions of the Madras Subordinate Services Rules—Rule (9) (a) (i)—should sit for a test to be held by the Madras Public Service Commission if they want to qualify themselves for further service in the Government. Is it proper for the Government, Sir, to ask persons who have put in five or six years' service in the Government to appear for this test? Sir, a person may be aged 26 at the time of entertainment in 1946 and he will be now 31. In all notifications of the Government calling for applications for the different posts, Government have prescribed 25 years as the age-limit of applicants, most of these people appointed under the emergency provisions do not come under this age-limit of 25 years, and are not therefore, eligible for applying for the posts advertised by the Government. I would, therefore, request the Government to pass orders to confirm all people appointed under the emergency provisions if they have put in five years satisfactory service under the Government without undergoing a further test.

" Sir, there are a number of Head constables who have been acting as Sub-Inspectors of Police and who have completed their period of probation as Sub-Inspectors of Police. They have also undergone the six months' training in the Police Training College before being appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police, as per the rules of Government. I understand that Government have now passed orders that they should be reverted to their original posts of Head constables. I must say that the Government, by passing such an order, have proved to be an undemocratic one. I request the Government to revise their orders and see that all those Head constables who have completed their probation as Sub-Inspectors of Police are restored to their original posts of Sub-Inspectors immediately.

" Many Harijans employed as Clerks or Constables or Head Constables, etc., are suffering for lack of residential quarters. Though there are hundreds and thousands of houses available for residential purposes, these Harijans are denied residential quarters. Government have laid down regulations that Government servants

29th July 1952] [Sri M. Dharmalingam]

should normally reside within the limits of their headquarters. I would, therefore, request the Government to find accommodation for all those Harijans who have no homes to live within the limits of their headquarters where they are employed.

"The well-subsidy scheme which was working well has been stopped by the Government. I do not know whether the Government have come to the conclusion that the well subsidy scheme was not working satisfactorily and it has not done any good to the people. As far as we know, the scheme has been very useful to the ryots. I request the Government to have the well subsidy scheme put into force again and the ryots must be made to dig more and more wells in order that the production of foodgrains may be increased.

"There are about 256 cheries within the Madras City Corporation limits. The Corporation have been requesting the Government to help them with loans for the improvement of the slums. The Government have refused to grant the Corporation any loans in this connexion and they have asked the Corporation to get loans from some other sources. The Corporation have been able to raise only Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose. The Corporation have improved 26 out of 256 cheries so far. I request the Government to contribute at least ten lakhs of rupees every year to the Corporation for the improvement of slums in the City."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank my Friend Mr. K. Vinayakam who spoke this morning. In the course of his brilliant speech, he made a virulent remark against Rayalaseema. Here is a telegram in my hand which I received at about 11 o'clock this morning. It says that there is cholera in about 15 or 20 villages of one taluk of Chittoor. One can imagine how many deaths and how much misery there should be. It is more than a month since we have been separated from our people and imprisoned here. Just before starting for this place, I asked the Collector whether he had made any provision for those people who would be segregated when cholera spread. He replied that no provision had been made. I doubt whether the Government have made any provision. The Government and the hon. Members of this House know that, when cholera breaks out, the people of the place are segregated. My Friend Mr. Vinayakam says that there is famine in every place. But in most places famine is manufactured by men and legislators. But we can see the intensity of famine in Chittoor district. There are 615 gruel centres in the district. Mr. Vinayakam says that there is a lot of talk about Rayalaseema. Of course, my Friend Mr. Nagi Reddi is talking a lot about Rayalaseema. He does so after realising the true situation there. Every Member coming from Rayalaseema knows that that area is in the grip of death. It is all a silent agony there. Malaria is rampant. I request the Ministers to rush to Chittoor district and see whether proper steps are being taken. Our District Officers are suffering from high blood pressure. They have too much of fat and too much

3-20
p.m.

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

[29th July 1952]

of laziness. They have forgotten the people. They had no occasion to fear their superior officers in the Secretariat during the last four or five years because they were serving the interests of the Cabinet Members or the Members of the Legislature. After the present Ministry assumed office, things have taken a turn for the better. There is a fear among the officers that they must behave well. But in the interior places, they behave like monarchs and they are not moving. My Friend Mr. Vinayakam said that there was too much publicity for Rayalaseema. There is only publicity and nothing in actual reality. In Chittoor district about Rs. 30,000 are spent on the Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and other staff employed for the disbursement of loans. I doubt whether the amount of the loans disbursed itself will be Rs. 30,000. In reply to a question, the Hon. Revenue Minister said this morning that the cattle mortality was about 122,000. It is a wrong figure. The officers who give wrong figures should be prosecuted. I was present at the Chittoor District Food Committee meeting last month. In reply to a question, the Tahsildar of my taluk said that cattle mortality in that taluk alone was more than 50,000 or 70,000 and that he did not have the actual figures. When it is more than 50,000 in one taluk of Chittoor district only, how much more should it be in the several taluks of the five districts of Rayalaseema? The food and finance portfolios are combined in one Minister and I request him to bestow all his attention on Rayalaseema.

" My Friend Mr. Vinayakam said that we were trying to make capital for Rayalaseema. Nothing of the kind. We are not getting that much of loans that we ought to get. As regards electricity, estimates are prepared for schemes and the Engineers tell us that power will be supplied in a few months. When the paper comes to the Madras Secretariat, it goes down, it gets grounded and short-circuited and we do not get electricity.

" Mr. Vinayakam had been fighting for college seats. I am not fighting for the Backward or any other class. I am fighting for the Rayalaseema students. For the last so many years, seats had been set apart for Rayalaseema. Let me bring to the notice of the hon. Member representing Chingleput, Mr. Vinayakam, and other Members that the seats set apart for Rayalaseema are being exploited by the people of Madras. Persons who come to Rayalaseema as Tahsildars, clerks, etc., produce nativity certificates and get our places. Such things are taking place and they are not brought to the notice of hon. Members. There was no occasion to discuss them in this Assembly. Now that a remark has been made that there is a lot of talk about Rayalaseema, I have dealt with the matter. I hope that the Ministry will take note of these things and do their best for Rayalaseema. If our Ministers take trouble of collecting the points concerning each portfolio made out by the Members, they will have an idea of how the Departments are working, what the people are feeling, and how politicians are scheming or planning to build or break the Government. If they act up to the suggestions made, a great deal can be achieved.

29th July 1952]

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

" This is the closing day of some bitter arguments and suggestions about the budget. All must unite not to break but to build the people's peace and prosperity. That should be the motive of every one. Some Members might have spoken in anger as Mr. Vinayakam did. We will part as friends and work for the good of the people. We shall not give rest to the Ministers. So much has been neglected and much remains to be done. If everyone in this House makes up his mind to do something, we can do a lot.

" I will say a few words about agriculture. Rayalaseema is in need of agricultural improvement and wants help in this direction. Let not the Government think that investment on Rayalaseema is a waste. It is not a waste. By the opening of gruel centres, the Government are only keeping the people alive to get some work from them. Chittoor district is supplying peons to dust the tables, and coolies to draw hand-carts from the harbour to the godowns. We are sending people from Nellore, Chittoor and all the districts to enrich Madras. It may be that Madras is a wonderful garden, a pleasant park. We are proud of Madras City. The City must develop. Unless it develops, we cannot have a place in the State of which we can be justly proud. I am sorry for the remark that Rayalaseema is trying to make capital out of publicity. I request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture to pay more attention to Rayalaseema. Unless our agriculture improves, we cannot live and we will be a perpetual burden on the rest of the State. We do not want to be a drag on others. We want to stand on our own legs and build up the prosperity of our country. Therefore give us facilities for improving our agriculture. The Government can take back their investment with compound interest.

" In Rayalaseema there are gold, diamonds and several other minerals and raw materials. I request Mr. V. V. Ramasami Nadar who, I understand, has plenty of capital and other wealthy people to invest at least a part of their capital on the exploitation of the natural wealth in Rayalaseema. They will get fat dividends. Let them take a lion's share of the profit. What we are asking for is only the wage for our labour.

" I crave the State and the Central Governments to bestow more attention on Rayalaseema. Do not be fed up by our deputations, our statements and our speeches on the floor of this House. The child is crying because it is hungry. We are appealing with folded hands. I request the Ministers and Members of this House to view Rayalaseema with sympathy."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :— " Sir, under Rule 42 of the Assembly Rules, with your permission, I want to make a personal explanation. I never meant any offence to the Members coming from Rayalaseema whether they are Congressmen, K.L.P. men, K.M.P. men or Communists. I only said that as there was a famine in Rayalaseema, there was famine in other parts of the State also in a more virulent form than they imagined. As a personal explanation to Mr. Thimma Reddi (who, I believe, is going

3-30
p.m.

[Sri K. Vinayakam]

[29th July 1952]

to be an Hon. Minister), I may say that I also belong to Chittoor district by birth. I have got the greatest regard of the people from that district; as much regard as he has. I come from Chittoor district. I do not mean to say that I have not got the goodwill of the people of Chittoor district. I want that every body should live as well as Rayalaseema poeple."

* **SRI M. MANICKASUNDARAM** :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ; பல நாட்களாக வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதங்கள் நடந்த போதிலும் விவசாய மானியத்தைப் பற்றி மாதிரம் விவாதம் சரியாக நடத்தப்படாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். கனம் ராஜாஜி விவசாயக் கடன் நிவாரண மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்தவர், விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமையைப் புரினமாக உணர்ந்தவர் என்று கருதியே இம்மாதிரி விவசாய மானியத்தைப் பற்றி மாதிரம் அதிகமாக விவாதிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். பல கோரிக்கைகளின் மீது அனேக அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிற சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கிற குற்றங்களை எல்லாம் கருத்திற்கொண்டு அவைகள் யாவையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்வார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

“ விவசாயம் சீர்ப்படவொழிய நாடு செழிப்பனைய முடியாது. நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பு போலுள்ள விவசாயமானது இன்று மிகவும் கவலைக்கிடமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் என்ன வென்றால் விவசாயத்தில் இன்று பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் தங்கள் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வெளியே வராதது தான். இந்த நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து நாம் தான் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயம் தற்காலம் பல பேர்களாலும் புழம்பப்பட்டு வந்த போதிலும் அது சுகீனத்தைசயில் தான் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஒரு விவசாயி விவசாயம் செய்ய முற்படுவானேயானால் பல இன்னல்களுக்கு ஆளாகின்றான். அவைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டியது நமது கடன்.

“ விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக பாசன வசதியும், மின்சார வசதியும், உர வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவைகள் தற்சமயம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்தில் இல்லாமலிருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் காவேரி நதி ஓடுகின்ற போதிலும் காவேரி நதியிலிருந்து பாசனம் செய்யமுடியாத பக்கங்கள் இன்னும் மானம் பார்த்த சீமையாக இருந்து வருவது அந்த பாசன விஷயத்தில் நாம் அதிக ஊக்கம் செலுத்தாததையே காட்டுகிறது. காவேரி பாசனம் செய்ய முடியாத இடங்களிலுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகளை அடிக்கடி மராமத்து செய்து சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து வந்தால் அக்குளங்களிலுள்ள ஆயக்கட்டுகளினால் அதிகமான பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் அடுத்துள்ள கிணறுகளில் ஊற்று அதிகப் பட்டு விவசாயம் அபிவிருத்தி அடையும். இவைகளில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் இனிமேலும் இருக்கக்கூடாது.

“ 70, 75 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு கரூர் தாலுகாவில் வெட்டப்பட்ட முதலியார் வாய்க்கால் காவிரியில் இணைக்காததால் பிரயோஜனம் அற்று பாழ் அடைந்து வருகிறது. இதில் தக்க கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாகப் பலமுறையும் சொல்லி இது வரை எதுவுமே செய்யப்படவில்லை. மின்சார வசதியை கிராமங்களுக்குச் செய்யும்பொழுது கிராமத்தார்கள் குறைந்த பசுமும் இவ்வளவு குதிரை சக்தியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் தான் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமென சர்க்காரால் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட குதிரை சக்தியை ஒரு வன் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவ்வளவு சக்தியும் அவனுக்கு இன்று உபயோகப்படுவதில்லை. தங்கள் தேவை போக பாக்கியுள்ள குதிரை சக்தியை அவன் பக்கத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிக்குக் கொடுக்க இன்று முடியவதில்லை. சுமார் 75 குதிரை சக்தியுள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் 35 குதிரை சக்திதான் ஒருவனுக்கு உபயோகப்படுகிறது. பாக்கியை அவனால் மற்றொருவருக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய வசதி இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. முன்பு எப்படியாவது மின்சார வசதியைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் போதும் என்று ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் தேவைக்கு அதிகமாக குதிரை சக்தியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள். மின்சார வசதி அப்பொழுது செய்து கொடுக்கிறேன் என்றபொழுது மற்ற

29th July 1952] [Sri M. Manickasundaram]

சில விவசாயிகள் மின்சாரத்தினால் இறைக்கப்படும் ஜலம் சுடுமோ என்னவோ, பயிர்கள் அதனால் காய்ந்து விடுமோ என்னவோ என்று பயந்து அன்று வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று மின்சார சக்தியை உபயோகித்து தண்ணீர் இறைத்துப் பயிர் செய்பவரின் பயிர்கள் செழுமையாக வருவதைக் கண்டு அவனுக்கும் மின்சார சக்தியை உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று ஆசையாக இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே மின்சார சக்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டவர்களே இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் சக்தியை கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆகையால் அதற்குத் தக்க முறையில் மாறுதல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கரூர் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள புகளூர் சர்க்கரை ஆலைக் கம்பெனிக்காரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கரும்புகளை வாங்காமல் பதிவு செய்யப்படாத கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கரும்புகள் வாங்கி அங்கேயுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டத்தை உண்டு பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி முன்பு கேள்வி கேட்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லிய பதில் சரியல்ல. பதிவு செய்யப்படாத கரும்புகளை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கரும்புகளை வேண்டுமென்றே அந்தக் கம்பெனியார் வாங்காமல் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் ஆடு மாடுகளை விற்பனை செய்ய சந்தைக்குச் செல்லும் பொழுது தாங்கள் தான் விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் என்று பலர் விவசாயிகளைத் தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். பணம் கொடு என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இதில் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆடு மாடுகள் தான் ரொம் பவும் முக்கியமானது. இதில் தக்க கவனம் செலுத்தி விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கரூர் முனிசிபல் லிமிட்டெடுக்குள்ளிருக்கும் தெரேசா பெண் பாடசாலையை உயர்தர பாடசாலையாக மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் மனுச்செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதன் அருகிலுள்ள ஒரு பாடசாலைக்காக இதை அனுமதிக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. பெண்கள் முன்றேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்று பேசப்படும் இக்காலத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கிறதென்பதற்காக இதை அனுமதிக்க மறுப்பது சரியல்ல. இதல் கல்வி மந்திரி கவனம் செலுத்தி உடனே இதை உயர்தரப் பாடசாலையாக மாற்ற முயற்சிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கள்ளச்சாராயம் காய்ச்சப்படுவதால் பெண்கள் அதிகமாக குடிப்பழக்கத்திற்கு ஆளாகிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்குச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill that has been placed before the House by the Hon. Minister, I want to place certain facts through you to the Chief Minister for his consideration. In this State for the last three years we are experimenting with the scheme of firka development. From this year we are taking up community projects. I want to say that there is a fundamental difference between these community projects and the Gandhian constructive programme. Gandhian constructive workers and leaders are very critical of these community projects. Great leaders like Shanker Rao Deo, Dr. Kumaraappa and some workers have criticised these community projects not from the point of view of Communist friends like the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi who said that they had the American touch, etc. They took a very different view in this matter. Last year, in Uttar Pradesh, when the pilot scheme of the community

3-10
p.m.

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [29th July 1952]

projects was introduced, several constructive workers, who visited that place, criticised those projects. To my knowledge no outstanding Gandhian constructive workers or leaders have identified themselves with these projects. According to me, they are perfectly right for the following reasons. The Gandhian constructive programme believes in village self-sufficiency, but the community projects believe in urbanising village. The Gandhian constructive programme emphasizes the utilization of human and animal power but community projects emphasize the capital, machinery and western technical knowledge. Gandhian constructive programme is based on self-help, but the community projects are based on active Government role with Government aid. These are the differences between the two. I feel I can go on quoting several things about these two schemes. I see the contrast and the difference between the two. We are experimenting with this firka development scheme. I hope that these community projects will be taken up as an experimental scheme to see how far we are able to succeed. I say that the firka development scheme may take a very long time to raise the conditions of our villagers. But, I think these community projects will achieve the object in view very quickly. I was surprised to see the press communicate announcing the appointment of the officers to be in charge of the community projects. Some of the officers are good supporters of the Gandhian constructive programme. Mr. N. S. Varadachari is a very ardent constructive worker. His belief in the Gandhian constructive programme is so great that he does not even put on a shirt. Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran also is a very good worker of the Gandhian constructive programme. I am surprised to see how these workers, who have got great belief in Gandhian ideology, can be put in charge of these community projects. That is my doubt. If any constructive worker says that he can run these community projects, I am sure that he is neither a constructive worker nor is he one who has clearly understood the principles underlying community projects. Or it may be that he is one who is deceiving himself. If I may say so, he is letting down the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation. I submit to the Chief Minister to see how far these constructive workers can run these community projects. Also I want to know whether the community projects and the Gandhian constructive programme are, or are not, dissimilar.

"I now come to the next point, namely, admission of students to the professional colleges. In regard to the admission of students to the professional colleges, we were under the impression that everything was going on all right, and that we had nothing to fear about. The answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day has disturbed and created a doubt in the minds of our people. Hitherto the people of our State were enjoying a privilege. That has been removed on the score that the Constitution stands in the way. I want to know what the Constitution says in this matter. I am not an expert in constitutional matters and I am not a lawyer. I am an ordinary agriculturist. I want to know where the Constitution says that only marks obtained in written examination

29th July 1952] [Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

should be the criterion for the selection of candidates. We cannot forget the realities that exist in our State. We cannot think and act as if we are living in a casteless democracy. 'Casteism' has to be removed and must be removed. We must do something in this matter. I am saying that this question of admission to colleges has affected the feeling of the people. It is a very important matter that concerns the people of the backward communities, Harijans, and Non-Brahmans as a whole. The other day, while the hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam was speaking, the Hon. the Chief Minister intervened and assured that 25 per cent was reserved for the backward communities, 15 per cent was reserved for the Harijans, and that over and above these percentages, the above communities can get into the 60 per cent general pool. Suppose there are 100 applications for the 25 per cent reservation of seats for backward communities. The students who got very good marks will be selected first. If the remaining students with lesser marks are allowed to compete with persons coming under the 60 per cent category, can any one say that these backward community students will come up?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"One more minute for the hon. Member."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I am placing the fact before the Chief Minister that we cannot afford to forget the real position that exists in our State. I say this in the interests of our party, in the interests of my leader, and also in self-interest. We must do something to see that this communal bogey is not raised, and at the same time the interest of the backward communities, Harijans, and Non-Brahmins, as a whole, is safeguarded. I hope that the leader of my party will take up this question of safeguarding the interests of the backward communities and also remove the wrong impression created in their minds."

"Sir, I now come to the Planning Commission's report. The previous Government submitted various schemes to the Planning Commission. We do not know what happened to those schemes. But during the elections the Communist party and other parties gave many promises to the people which could not be fulfilled. But we gave the promise contained in the Congress election manifesto. We said that we had the five-year plan, and if that plan was implemented, we would be able to remove the poverty and misery that were facing the country . . ."

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Hon. Speaker called on Mr. N. Paramasivam to speak.)

* SRI N. PARAMASIVA UDAYAR:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 3-50
திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகா எல்லா வகையிலும் பிற்போக் p.m.
கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்து வருகிறது. என்னுடைய இந்தத் தொகுதி
யிலுள்ளவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் விவசாயத்தார்கள்தான். அவர்கள்
கஷ்டங்களை நேரடியாக உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றனர். அவைகளை இந்த சபையின்
முன்பு கொண்டுவந்து சர்க்காரின் கவனத்தைத் திருப்ப முயல்வதே எனது
நோக்கம்."

"என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் வானத்தை நம்பியும், தார்ந்துகொண்டு
வருகிற சில ஏரிகளையும் கேணிகளையும் கொண்டுமே மக்கள் விவசாயத்தை

[Sri N. Paramasiva Udayar] [29th July 1952]

நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, சில ஆண்டுகளாக பருவமழை சரிவர பெய்யாததாலும் தூர்ந்த ஏரி, கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டி ஆழமாக்குவதற்கு பண வசதியும் சர்க்கார் உதவியும் இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் மிகுந்த அளவிற்குத் தடைபட்டுவிட்டது.

“குடிக்கக்கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாது மக்கள் 3, 4 மைல் சென்று எடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறுகளை ஆழம் செய்யவேண்டியதும் புது கிணறுகள் வெட்டவேண்டியதும் மிகவும் அவசியம். இதுவரையில் இருந்த பழைய குடிதண்ணீர்க் கிணறுகளை அடியில் வெட்டுமபடி உத்தரவிட்டு உடனடியாக நிருத்திவிட்டார்கள். அதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“குளங்களை ஆழம் செய்யவும், புது கிணறுகள் வெட்டவும் கொடுத்து வந்த பண உதவியை சர்க்கார் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களுக்கு நீடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப் படுகிறேன்.

“பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகா பேரையூர் சின்னார் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் வெகு நாளாக நடைபெராமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“எங்களுடைய தொகுதியாகிய பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு கிராமத்திலும் மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது. எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதி அளிக்க மிகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எட்டிலே இருந்து வருகிறதெயொழிய, நடைபெறவில்லை. கிணற்றுப் பாசனத்தையே அதிகமாக நம்பியுள்ள இந்தத் தொகுதியில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கு மின்சாரவசதி அதிக அவசியமாகிறதென்பதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் அநேக கிராமங்கட்கு கட்டைவண்டி செல்லவும், கார்வசதிகளுக்கு வருவதற்கு 10 மைல் தூரம் வரை போடவசதியில்லாமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. உடனடியாக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்ட் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதி, குடிதண்ணீர், சின்னாறு நீர்த்தேக்கத் திட்டம் இவைகளை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* Sri LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Demands for Grants have been passed one by one by the strength of sheer Party majority, without caring for the suggestions and criticisms of the Opposition. Of course, the Government have got them passed but they cannot get the approval of the people of the whole State for those Demands. Only a section of this House says that the Hon. the Finance Minister has ably piloted the Budget through. But there is the other section also and one cannot ignore what the other section says. Here by passing the Budget, we decide the fate of the people of this State for one year. We cannot expect any progress if the policies adumbrated in the present Budget are carried out. Now those policies have been embodied in the Appropriation Bill which has come here for our approval. It is now not possible for me to go into details. I would like to refer to one thing, namely, famine which affects the whole of Rayalaseema. Not only myself but other hon. Members on this side and on that side of the House have stated that famine is severe in Rayalaseema. Not only Members of the Congress Party but also others such as the K.L.P. Members who are supporting Congress directly or indirectly have been saying that famine is raging in Rayalaseema. Still the Government have not moved and taken adequate steps to give relief to the people of Rayalaseema. People have been marching in thousands to taluk offices

29th July 1952] [Sri Lakshminarayana Reddi]

and Sub-collectors' offices everyday to express their grievances of starvation, unemployment, etc., and get redress. But unfortunately they are returning home with no proper reply. They do not get subsistence loans or employment. Some of the existing gruel centres have been closed permanently and some have been temporarily closed. But no new gruel centres are opened. Takkavi and subsistence loans are asked for, not as free gifts, but as loans to be repaid. The Hon. the Finance Minister stated that some loans might have to be written off. But I say not even a single pie need be written off so far as Rayalaseema is concerned. The people of Rayalaseema only want some loans for their subsistence for three or four months. If, on the other hand, the present policy of the Government is continued for three or four months more, it will result in wholesale starvation deaths and there will be a miniature Bengal famine in Rayalaseema. Therefore, let not the Government bring down Rayalaseema to the level of famine-stricken Bengal. Even now it is not too late to mend things. If the Government liberally grant subsistence loans, the people of that area can get on for three or four months more. All the famine relief works are only on paper and are not practically carried out. I know of these works in my constituency. A work is started which provides employment for only 200 people. This is not adequate relief. Therefore, I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister and other Hon. Ministers to take serious notice of the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and give sufficient relief to the people.

"There has also been a lot of cattle mortality. The Hon. Minister said that about one lakh of cattle had died in Rayalaseema and other districts. The number of deaths was not one lakh but more. The village officers have not properly recorded them. It is their very habit not to record all the deaths. If proper investigation is made into the matter, it will be found that not one lakh but many lakhs of cattle have died. I hope that the Government will in due course try to get at the real figures and do something to relieve the famine-stricken people of Rayalaseema. There are also some starvation deaths which the Hon. Minister may deny for the sake of prestige. The village officers concerned are afraid of the Collectors and Tahsildars and do not record such deaths as starvation deaths. If the Hon. Minister will accompany the Assembly Members during his tour, they will show him how there have been starvation deaths in their constituencies. We only want that the Government should give adequate relief to the people of the areas affected. I am appealing not only to the Hon. Minister but to the whole House to come to our help. In this connexion, I have to thank my hon. Friends who affixed their signatures to the memorandum which we presented to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. Similarly I request all the other hon. Members also to be with us and help us, the people of Rayalaseema, in tiding over famine conditions."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There is too much noise in the House and I am not able to follow the hon. Member. (After a pause.) Let the hon. Member continue his speech."

[29th July 1952]

* SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“ For my own constituency, namely, Penukonda, a drinking water-supply scheme was sanctioned some 15 years back. But unfortunately although the popular Government was in power for the last five years, that scheme was not taken up for execution. People of Penukonda are dying for want of water. I, therefore, suggest to the Government to take up that scheme at least now and execute it.

“ Coming to the question of elementary education, I want to submit that I personally attended two conferences of teachers in my district. Therefore, I claim to know what their grievances are. Unless the Government do something to improve the lot of the teachers, we cannot expect elementary education to spread in Rayalaseema.

“ Regarding university education, we have represented to the Hon. Minister concerned to allot more seats in Anantapur College for the benefit of Rayalaseema students. We have seen how many students are not able to get seats in colleges. In such circumstances, if the seats are increased in Anantapur College it will be a great relief to our people. With these few remarks I oppose the Bill.”

4 p.m. SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீக்கர், ஸார், தமார் 30 நாட்களாக இந்த சட்டசபையில் அரசாங்கம் கேட்ட தொகைகளையெல்லாம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியந்தான் என்பதைச் சொல்லி, அந்தப் பணத்தை எவ்விதம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற கட்சியை சேர்ந்த நான், இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து மீண்டும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ பட்ஜெட்டெல்லாம் முடிந்துவிட்டது. கடைசியாக மொத்தமாக அரசாங்கம் இதை செலவு செய்யலாமென்ற ‘பில்’ லையும் நாம் இப்பொழுது பாஸ்பண்ணிவிடப் போகிறோம். இந்த வருஷ முழுவதும் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தவேண்டும். அந்த நிர்வாகத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்கள் என்ன, பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கும் தொகைகளை எந்த வழிகளிலெல்லாம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது எல்லோரும் நன்றாகத்தான் செய்வார்களென்று நம்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் என்னவென்றால், வரிகளையெல்லாம் போடுகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். வரிகள் போடுவதைப்பற்றி நான் மசோதா வரப்போகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் ஏற்கனவே என்னுடைய பேச்சுகள் சிலவற்றில் நான் சொல்லியிருக்கும் 2, 3 விஷயங்களை மீண்டும் இப்பொழுது கனம் முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ நாட்டுக்கு முக்கியமான விஷயம் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி என்று ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து வந்திருந்த கனம் கித்வாய் அவர்கள், இந்த அரசாங்கம் கூட்டிய கூட்டத்திலே பேசும்பொழுது, ‘புதிது புதிதாக investigation செய்து, எங்கெல்லாம் நீர்ப்பாசனவசதிகளெல்லாம் அதிகமாகப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமோ, அதையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று’ சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதே நேரத்தில், இந்த அரசாங்கத்திலும் investigationக்காக, 6 டிவிஷன்களை இதற்குமுன் இருந்த பழைய அரசாங்கம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். மாகாணம் முழுவதும் 6 டிவிஷன்கள் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அங்கங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய நீர்த் தேக்கங்களையெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது திடீரென்று 6 டிவிஷன்களை abolish செய்து, வேண்டுமென்றே சிப்பந்திகளை retrench பண்ணிவிட்டார்கள், நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வரி போடுகிறீர்கள்.

29th July 1952]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அதேசமயத்தில் நன்மை செய்வதற்காக இருக்கின்ற ஒரு இலாகாவை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள். ஆகவே, அர்த்தமில்லாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது.

“மின்சார வசதியை மாகாணத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் வெகு சொற்ப செலவிலேயே exteeneion கொண்டு வரப்போவதாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலேயே கிராமம் கிராமமாக மின்சாரக் கம்பிகள் போட்டு வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. கிராம மக்களுக்காக மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்போகிறோமென்றும், அதுவும் 1½ வருஷத்திலேயே கொடுக்கப்போகிறோமென்றும் அப்பொழுது இருந்த அமைச்சர் சொன்னார். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது வேலையெல்லாம் நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டு, அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளெல்லாம் சென்னைக்குத் திரும்பிவிட்டார்கள். ஒரு புரத்தில் வரி போடுகிறார்கள்—வரி கொடுப்பதற்கும் சம்மதிக் கிறோம்—அதே நேரத்தில், மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக்கூடிய நல்ல காரியங்களை நீங்கள் நிறுத்தி விடுகிறீர்கள். ஆகவே, இந்த நல்ல காரியத்தைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்யும்படி அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவிறும் படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“வரி போடுவதற்கு முன்னால் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். விற்பனை வரி மான்யத்தின்மீது பேசும்போது சொன்னார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும். சமார் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் விற்பனை வரியில் ஏமாற்றப்படுகிறது. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒழுங்காக அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் கவனம் செலுத்தினால், விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்காமல் தப்புகிறவர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியும். கமிஷன் எஜெண்ட் மூலமாக எப்படியெல்லாம் சர்க்காரை ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசங்களில் எப்படியெல்லாம் வரி கொடுக்காமல் ஏமாற்றுகிறார்களென்பதை நான் புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் சொல்ல முடியும். கனம் ஸ்பீக்கர் அவர்கள் எனக்கு பேசுவதற்கு 5 நிமிஷம் தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் சர்க்காருக்கு விற்பனை வரி மூலமாகச் சேரவேண்டியதைக் கொடுக்காமல் ஏமாற்றுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதை விசாரிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தினால், ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களில் வியாபாரிகள் எப்படி 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் வரி கொடுக்காமல் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதும் இல்லாத ஒரு வரி எங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறது. அதை நான் 5 வருஷ காலமாக சட்டசபையில் வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறேன். இது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதாவது, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலும், இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு தாலுகாவிலும், உள்ள பனை மரங்களுக்கு மரமொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 0-1-3 என்று வரி போடப்படுகிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் வேறு எங்கும் இந்த வரி கிடையாது. ஏற்கனவே மந்திரியாக இருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் காளா வெங்கட ராவ் அவர்கள் ‘இந்த வரியை எடுத்துவிடுகிறேன், இது அக்கிரமமான வரி’ என்று பல் முறை சொன்னார். கடைசியாக, ‘நஞ்சை நிலத்திலுள்ள பனை மரத்திற்கு வரி எடுத்திருக்கிறேன்’ என்று ஸ்ரீமான் சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் செவியூ மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது சொன்னார். ‘பனை மரத்திற்கு வரி போடுவதை அடுத்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே நாங்கள் எடுத்துவிடுகிறோம்’ என்று ஏற்கனவே அமைச்சராயிருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதை நான் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். நெல்லை ஜில்லா முழுவதிலும் பனை மரத்துக்கு போடும் வரியானது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காலத்திலாவது எடுக்கப்படும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்த்தேன். பனை மரத்திற்கு ஒரு வரி, நிலத்திற்கு ஒரு வரி என்று இரண்டு வரிகள் வசூலிக்கப்படுகின்றன. மாகாண முழுவதும் இல்லாமலிருந்தும், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவுக்கு மட்டும் இருக்கின்ற வரியை அந்த அமைச்சர் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை இந்த அரசாங்கம் காப்பாற்றும் என்று நான் எதிர்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[29th July 1952]

பார்த்தேன். அப்படி எதிர்பார்த்தும் ஒன்றும் பயனேற்படாமல் ஏமாற்றந்தான் அடைந்தேன். ஆகவே, இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை மிகவும் மன்றாடிக்கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், மாகாணத்தில் எங்குமே இல்லாமல், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பனை மரத்திற்கு மாதிரம் வரி போடுவதை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! கடந்த ஒரு சில நாட்களாக இந்த சர்க்கார் பட்ஜெட்டைக் கொண்டு வந்து விவாதித்து பல எதிர்ப்புகளிடையேயும் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டு இன்று அப்ரோபிரியேஷன் ‘பில்’ லைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த ‘பில்’ லையும் நான் எதிர்க்கும் தருணத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“ இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் விவசாயத் தொழிலில்தான் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே எந்த விதமான தொழிற்சாலையும் கிடையாது. அங்கிருக்கும் மக்கள் விவசாயத்தையே நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். இருப்பினும் கூட அந்த ஜில்லாவின் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான திட்டத்தையும் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. அதுமாதிரமல்ல. நாங்கள் பல முறைகள் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருப்பினும் கூட தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே இருக்கின்ற கால்வாய்களையோ, அணைக்கட்டுகளையோ குறைந்த பட்சமாகச் செப்பனிடக்கூட இந்த சர்க்கார் முன் வரவில்லை. இப்பொழுது போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் தார் ரோடுகளை அடுத்த வருடம் பெயர்த்து எறிந்துவிட்டு சிமெண்டு காங்கிரிட் ரோடாகப் போடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை இவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர விவசாயிகள் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமே என்ற அக்கரையோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு மைல் ரோடு போடுவதற்குச் செலவாகும் பணத்தை அணைக்கட்டுகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடலாமென்று சொல்ல நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இருப்பினும் கூட தார் ரோடுகளை காரியங்களை ரோடுகளாக மாற்றுவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் முயன்று கொண்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு எந்த விதமான ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்ய முன் வரவில்லை.

“ குறிப்பாக விவசாயத்திற்கு போரிங் குழாய்கள் மிகவும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அக் குழாய்கள் நிறைய பல ஆயிரம் அடிகள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா விவசாய டிபார்டுமெண்டிலே வந்து கிடக்கிறது. அக் குழாய்கள் வேண்டுமென்று அங்கே போய் கேட்டால் எங்களுக்கு இன்னும் என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு இல்லை, அது வந்த பின் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அட்வான்ஸாக நிறையப் பணம் கொடுக்கிறோம். விலை எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் வரட்டுமே, என் பணம் உங்கனிடமிருந்தால் பின்னர் கொடுங்கள். அதைப் போல நாங்கள் உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது இருந்தாலும் பின்னர் கொடுத்து விடுகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. இன்னும் விலை ஜாபிதாவும் வரவில்லை. மேலதிகாரிகளைப் பார்த்து இவ் விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லலாம் என்றாலும் அதிகாரிகளை யாரும் நெருங்கக்கூடாது என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லியிருப்பதால் நாங்கள் அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் இது விஷயமாகப் பேசவும் அஞ்சுகிறோம், என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மாதிரமல்ல. மின்சாரம் ஈங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கிறது. அதை தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனிகள் எடுத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் புதிதாக சில திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன பொழுது எங்களிடம் பணமில்லை. கடன் கொடுங்கள் அதை நிறைவேற்றுகிறோம். இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்களால் முடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பண வசதி தனிப்பட்ட கம்பெனியார்களிடம் குறைவுகூடாது இருப்பதால் அவர்களால் எந்தவிதமான சௌகர்யமும் இப்பொழுது செய்து கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஒன்று அந்தக் கம்பெனியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அரசாங்க சொந்த பொறுப்பிலேயே அவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அல்லது அந்தக் கம்பெனியாருக்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைக் கட்டுக்கக் கூடாது அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே மின்சாரத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கான

29th July 1952] [Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi]

ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக செஞ்சி தாலுகாவிலும், கள்ளக் குறிச்சி தாலுக்காவிலும் இந்த மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய விஷயம் எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றியது. நாங்கள் ஒரு பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் அதிகமான சலுகையை கொடுப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் கோரிக்கைகளைக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் சட்டசபைக்கு வரவும் நேர்ந்தது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிற காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியார் நாங்கள் கேட்ட கோரிக்கைகளை, நாங்கள் கேட்ட சலுகைகளை கொடுக்க மறுத்ததோடு அல்லாமல் இன்று எதிர்க்கட்சி யிலிருக்கும் எங்களை குழப்பம் விளைவிக்க முயல்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது சரியல்ல (சபாநாயகர் மணி ஆகிவிட்டது என்று மணியை அடித்தார்.)

“ சர்க்கார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிடம் அதிகக் கருணை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, years hence when people will have to look back to this Appropriation Bill, it will be difficult for them to believe that it was sponsored by a Congress Government pledged to the objective of a Welfare State. Sir, looking into this budget and into the budget of a few years back, we notice a race between two departments for increasingly progressive expenditure. They are, the police and prison departments. Without doing violence to our conception of a Welfare State, we cannot say that a State spending a lot of money on police and prisons can be called a Welfare State. Our State is included in Part A States, which are supposed to be more advanced than Part B and Part C States. But when compared to the State of Travancore-Cochin, what difference do we find? In Travancore-Cochin, out of a revenue of Rs. 16,81,00,000, Rs. 370 lakhs are spent on Education and Rs. 110 lakhs on Public Health and only Rs. 85 lakhs on Police. In terms of percentage, it comes to 22 per cent on Education, 6.5 per cent on Public Health and only 5.5 per cent on Police. Our expenditure on Education is only 18 per cent, our expenditure on Public Health is only 2.3 per cent, whereas our expenditure on Police comes to 10.7 per cent. Can we say that peace and order in this State are more disturbing or can we say that there is a greater potential danger in this State, of conflagration than in Travancore-Cochin? Therefore, we feel that the amount set apart for Police in our budget cannot be justified on any ground. We are told that the budget preparation is a continuous process and no changes can be effected in a revolutionary manner within a short time. I hope the process is not a process in a vicious circle and after years of preparation we ultimately end where we began. Sir, it was our war cry during our fight for freedom that we wanted decentralization of power and economy and it seems that after the attainment of independence there is no such thing. In fact, the need now is greater. It was said by no less a person than Sri S. K. Patil, ex-Mayor of Bombay after his return from a study tour of England and other western countries that the local administration in India was a travesty of truth. Mr. Patil is too good a congressman to level such an unfair charge against the local administration. To-day, the Central Government do not

4-10
p.m.

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup] [29th July 1952]

believe the State Government and the State Government do not believe the local administration and local boards. I respectfully ask, if we cannot believe or trust our people, how can the people put their trust in the Government? It is stated that there will be some risks in giving autonomous powers or more powers to the self-governing units. If there is any risk in this matter, it is worth taking. Nothing great can be achieved without taking some risk.

"I want to say one word more. Out of the revenue or tax that the Government are collecting, only a very small portion goes to the people in the form of nation-building schemes. Much of it is spent on administration and administrative machinery. We hear so much of contented services, but we do not hear anything of a contented people. The administration to-day is an inverted pyramid, and if it is not set right even a hundred new taxes will not improve matters in our State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't think I can go through very much again on the budget, but all the same, having sat here for a month, certain impressions are created in our minds after the discussion of the whole budget. In the first place, Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House began his speech by complimenting the Opposition. The Opposition appreciates his words. I hope occasions will arise off and on when we will have to pay mutual compliments. He has paid compliments to the Members of the Opposition, to the Members of his side and certainly to you, Sir, Mr. Speaker. I join in what he said in this respect."

"Sir, at the time the budget discussion opened I suggested that the Demands must be for the entire expenditure without giving figures which are recoverable from one head or other so that the House will have a complete idea. If you refer to the Demands under Harijan Uplift, you will find that there was a recovery of Rs. 48 lakhs from the Reserve Fund and if you look into the State Trading schemes in fact the sums will be much more than that, although the Demand itself is for a smaller amount. I remember the Hon. Finance Minister said that he also had this point in view, but on account of the hurry with which this budget was prepared, it could not be attended to. I hope next time when the budget is prepared—by whoever it may be—the Department must pay attention to this aspect and see that every single pie that was drawn out of the Consolidated Fund was accounted for in the budget that may be presented to the House."

"Sir, there are certain other items, and I am sorry I cannot go into the details of those items in the three-quarter of an hour that you have allotted me, on which I wish to say a few words. However, as a case in point, I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a particular small item shown on page 294 of the Detailed Budget Estimates. This item of expenditure under the head, 'Office contingencies and other charges' is given as Rs. 17,61,000. This is composed of four minor items, viz., Rs. 53,400 for 'Rents', Rs. 3,600 for 'Books and Periodicals', Rs. 2,200 for 'Dearness allowance to Menials' and Rs. 17,01,800 for 'Other charges'. No doubt, in a budget dealing with so many

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

crores of rupees, this is a small item. But, my point is that this House must be given more information with regard to the money that will be spent. I could get this item only by chance when I opened the book. There may, of course, be many other items like this. We do require more detailed information on these things. In this connection, I wish to make a special reference to one of the items, viz., 'Contingencies'. Under this item, so many items of expenditure of really great importance are clubbed together and a good percentage of expenditure is given under this head. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will give necessary instructions to the budget department to see that the various items of expenditure are clearly specified in the budget so that the hon. Members of the House may easily understand what they are. •

" Sir, I said that certain impressions, had been formed in our minds after sitting here for so many days. Hon. Friends Sri Nagi Reddi, Sri Venkateswarlu, Sri Ramamurthi and several other Friends have asked what is the change that has occurred in this State, and what is the change that is visible in the State after the presentation of the budget and discussion over it on the floor of this Honourable House. Have the Government any purpose behind it? Have the Government any definite plan to improve the lot of the middle classes and the lot of the poor man? Have the Government got any plan to improve the position of the landless labourers? Have the Government got a plan for housing? Have the Government got a plan to improve the educational facilities for everyone in this State? Have the Government got any plan to make us a little more happy?

" Have they got a plan to relieve unemployment? Have they got a plan to save the people from this beggary? Have they got a plan for working the firka development and khadi schemes effectively? Have they got at least a plan for an intensive drive in implementing the Prohibition Act which the Government want to work in spite of the realities before them? We have sat for thirty days and we have had passionate discussions and heard very passionate speeches on both sides. Demands were passed and Cut Motions were not accepted. The proposition to have a committee to look into the realities in the matter of Prohibition was voted down. It is now three months since the Government took over and yet no special programme or purpose of the Government has been disclosed to this House. Have you got any real purpose, I ask, to give the feeling of Swaraj to the people of this country, to the villagers in this country and to the millions who are poor in this State. We have got, as I said, Swaraj and Congress did get that Swaraj. But the Congress has been managing things in such a way that those who are in power have always felt and enjoyed Swaraj and not the people in whose name that was obtained. Congress Government in every State has failed in the last five years. Have the present Government here any plan by which we can give real Swaraj to the people and make them feel that they really enjoy the fruits of Swaraj? The people continue to be treated as persons who are exploited by those who are in power. It is true that the Government have acquired certain powers. It

4-20
p.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

[29th July 1952]

is true that I also enjoy certain privileges arising out of our attainment of independence. But you will certainly agree with me, Sir, that the vast majority of our people—crores and crores of people—are not enjoying the fruits of independence. They are now enjoying—with great deference to the Chief Minister, let me repeat my charge—the fruits of Police zulum. Day in and day out, we have got orders under Section 144. Some time ago, the newspapers were publishing a news item that in several taluks of Visakhapatnam district, orders under Section 144 were promulgated. I was also getting news from other sources to this effect. You know, why? There was a rumour and what was the rumour? It was that those who voted for the Confidence Motion in the Ministry would be beaten and that was the reason why orders under Section 144 were promulgated. In that order, the reason itself was not stated and I took some time to get at the real motive or the object of the order. The order had reference to something which had happened here. Though I was not quite satisfied as to the reasons for this order, the newspapers mentioned them quite clearly. When the Pressmen asked the Police for the reasons they seem to have said that probably this was the reason. I know that the Chief Minister gets his tappals and it may be two bags or three bags every day. But even small Members like us sitting on the Opposition get dozens of telegrams and letters from our constituents as to what is happening to them on account of the Police zulum. Everywhere, from every corner, I get telegrams, from Visakhapatnam, from Masulipatnam, from Tanjore and from Guntur, stating that people are being evicted by the landlords with the help of the Police. Even for ordinary thefts, without going through the regular process of investigation, people are being molested; children are being molested; small girls are being molested day after day. When I got these telegrams and letters for the first time, I was thinking that the Chief Minister was not aware of these excesses and, therefore, I was passing them on to him. But I found from the communication entry that the telegrams were copied to the Chief Minister also. Similarly, telegrams and letters received by other Members also are copied to him. Does he not realise from the number of telegrams and from the mass and piling up of so many letters, applications, mahazars and complaints that something is very bad with the Police people? Will he hold the District Superintendents of Police responsible for such acts? Will he tell them, 'If there are any complaints against the Inspectors, I will hold you responsible'? Will he tell the Inspectors, 'If I get any complaints against the Sub-Inspectors, I will hold you responsible'? Will he tell the Sub-Inspectors, 'If I get any complaint against the constabulary, I will hold you responsible'? Somewhere this process must begin and after all, this political administration was in olden days called 'Danda Neethi'. All the Danda should not be given to the policeman only. The Chief Minister, who is in charge of the Police also, must wield that, Danda and unless that is wielded on proper occasions against deserving persons, the administration will collapse. As it is, I submit that the very large number of telegrams and letters,

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

which we all get are evidence that something is wrong and it is worthwhile for the Government to make an enquiry into these allegations. The Government must look at these from a different angle. Let them not think that these complaints are exaggerated and that it has become an usual feature for people to send telegrams because there are people to receive them. Let the Government have a change in their outlook completed. I have also got a number of letters stating how persons who are called political sufferers but who have had nothing to do with politics, are given lands and how, for this purpose, people who have been cultivating the lands, have been turned out. In certain places, the help of the Police is sought to turn out these people. For one month, we have been sitting here and people in the villages have been wondering what we are doing here. They think we are coolly sitting and talking in this hall about this Demand and that Demand while their huts are leaky, when they have no fire-proof places to live in, when their education has not gone up, their tanks are dry and their hunger is not satisfied. We are the representatives of the lakhs and lakhs of people who have voted for us. If we cannot impress them that we are talking here on their behalf and that the Government exist only for them, it is not worthwhile for us to continue here. There is no use of Government trying to give explanations. Let me not be mistaken as being impudent or impertinent. The answers that the Ministers are reading and the statements which are made by them are still the same as were given in 1937 so far as their spirit is concerned. Every time a question is raised, there is a tendency to explain away the position. While the complaints are increasing and while the Members are complaining how is it that the Ministers state that we are simply exaggerating and that we have made a vested interest of grievances or developed a trade union spirit? How is it that they say that people do not come to us but we go to them and fish out grievances. Let me tell hon. Members, please for goodness' sake, whether you are on this side of the House or on the other side, never allow that kind of mentality to take possession of you. The moment it takes possession of you, it soon becomes an encrustment. The Government will come down and the morale of the people will also come down. I am not talking merely from the point of view of the Opposition. I am talking from the point of view of the whole House. The beginning of wisdom is to doubt, doubt not merely what the Opposition says, but also what your own officers say. They are saying things in the same old strain still. May I ask the Chief Minister to remember what kind of answers and what kind of assistance he was getting from the officers in 1937? Is it not a fact that he is getting even now the same kind of answers from the officials? He himself was saying the other day that the answers were stereotyped and had the 1937 touch and that he himself was trying to rectify them and give them a modern, the 1952 touch.

"I ask the Hon. Ministers to beware. I do not charge the departments that they are misleading the Hon. Ministers. As the Hon. the Chief Minister said the departments might be

4.30
p.m.

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

[29th July 1952]

efficient. But they live within closed walls. The impact of public opinion is not made on their minds. They are observing business rules and they do not mind what happens. Their minds are too legalistic and are not open. Therefore it is necessary for the Government which is headed by a Ministry formed by a political party to give a new touch, a reorientation to the whole thing. Otherwise ruin will come not only to the Government side, but to the whole country. That is why we are anxious that the Government must run the administration with greater care. It is not merely in their interest but it is in the interest of everybody.

“ Sir, there is a complaint that our Hon. Friends were answering questions in an off-hand manner this one month. We hope that this Government will continue for the next session and when they give answers in future I want them not to show their off-handedness or try to twit or give a snub to those on this side. The Hon. Ministers are in a privileged position. They have the files and the departmental information. Therefore it is easy for them to twit or snub those on this side. But they must realise the difficulty of the non-officials who put questions. They should not say: ‘All right we will come to you when we want advice’ and try to snub them and thus make them look small. It is one of the fundamental tenets of Ahimsa that the man who is in position should not make a man not in position to look small. It follows from the principle of non-violence. Let it not be mistaken that I am giving this advice to any particular person; this is an advice to every one among us.

“ Sir, I have been saying that in the reports of the Public Service Commission it was pointed out that the Government were not heeding the advice given by the Commission. I want the Government to look into the report once more and see to it that when the Commission submits its report next time it shall have no occasion to say that the Government is disregarding its advice. There is an Article in the Constitution in which the Governor is asked to make certain regulations separating particular posts and removing them from the purview of the Public Service Commission. I have been pleading and the Commission has been pleading that it must be narrowed down to the least possible minimum. Excepting temporary appointments for two or three months, every other appointment should be made only on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Then only confidence will be restored in Government. Not only that. You are aware, Sir, that lots of laws were passed during the past five or six years. In those laws we know Government always reserved for themselves supreme powers. I would ask the Hon. the Leader of the House and Hon. Chief Minister to look into such provisions, the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act and the Sales Tax Act passed by the previous Government. Not only have they reserve powers but they have one other power, an all pervasive power, namely, that at any time, the Government may do whatever they like to remove difficulties that might be felt by them in the working of the said Act. I submit that all these laws must be revised. In this connection, may

29th July 1952]

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

I suggest to the Government that they should be pleased to appoint a committee to look into all the laws which offend against the fundamental tenets of democracy and against the Constitution so that all the laws could be brought into the spirit of modernism and the spirit of the Constitution?

"In regard to the Civil Services I want to say a word. Appeals against punishments must go only through the proper channel according to present rules. These regular channels have become clogged. May I submit, Sir, that a man who has got a case should be allowed to appeal to the appellate authority direct? The appellate authority may afterwards send it for remarks to the lower authorities who gave the original punishment. The civil servant will then have at least the satisfaction that the appellate authority has received his appeal and is looking into the appeal. I know a number of cases where appeals submitted through the proper channel were not forwarded to the appellate authority. The Hon. the Chief Minister shakes his head. But I know many cases where the appeals were not sent in time and many more cases in which they were not sent at all. Therefore it would be of great help to the civil servants if the Government allow them to send their appeals direct to the appellate authority. I would now go to another aspect. The Government must appoint an Administrative Service Tribunal as in some States in America. The Government is the punishing authority. Let it not also be the authority to judge appeals. The law is made, the rules are passed and the initial punishment is in the hands of the Government. When once a civil servant is punished by the Government, he must have a right to go to the Services Tribunal. Then only the service will function very well indeed without fear or favour.

"Sir, the position which the Government have taken has not met our initial objection to the validity of this Government; the circumstances in which this Government came into office were questioned by us seriously and that objection continues. But so long as they are there, they ought to do certain things. Therefore we have made certain suggestions. I am now not in a position to deal at greater length with many things, but I have given out a little of what I have felt and what reactions the whole discussion of the budget has created."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken my Colleague's permission to take up two minutes. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has given me very earnest advice as to how I should deal with the Secretariat and the staff, and as to how I should doubt them and deal with them. I thank him for the suggestions. But I think he will not mistake me if I say that his advice has made little impression upon me, because all the time he was saying these things, the contrary was the fact as I knew it. That is why his advice makes no impression on my mind. But I must tell him frankly what I feel. He has told us all so much about the way in which we are dealing with interpellations. How can his remarks make any impression on me when I know that I am conscientiously looking into the file

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

[29th July 1952]

on every interpellation, taking all the information that is available and which is sought for, and even those details allied to what is sought for, and putting in even that without a supplementary question being put? How can his remarks that I simply try to evade or the Secretariat tries to evade or that I am barboozled by the Secretariat create an impression on me, when this is the case? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I did not refer to the Hon. the Chief Minister. I said that he was making corrections but others were not."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But the impression created was altogether different. However I am glad I have elicited this from him. Let me again say, but for very unimportant things, even the answers to interpellations which are prepared for other Hon. Ministers go through me in most cases just now. Though it is a matter of over-work for me I am doing it because I know such remarks are likely to be made. I have explained why his advice has made no impression on me.

" The hon. Leader of the Opposition went on advising me as to how we should behave towards other people, how we should show consideration to others and he lectured about Ahimsa, and how it should be applied in action. I am thankful for the advice from him. But I must say I am reminded of the old proverb of the grandmother and the eggs in this connection."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, first, I should deal, I think, with the disparity in figures regarding securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Cash Balance Investment Account. My Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, when he presented the Interim Budget mentioned that we would be closing the year with about Rs. 19 crores worth of securities on hand. In my Budget speech I have stated that at the beginning of the year we had only Rs. 14½ crores of securities. It was said that there was a disparity between the figures given by me and Hon. Mr. Shetty. Even taking into account the extra deficit which has been incurred by the preliminary accounts and the extra expenditure we have incurred on the capital side, I agree, that there is disparity to the tune of two crores.

4-40
p.m.

" This matter was raised in the other House also. Sir, we were expecting to get a loan of Rs. 2.0 crores from the Government of India to meet the famine expenses in the Rayalaseema area; but that loan did not materialize; instead the Government of India took over our securities worth Rs. 2.0 crores at the market rate. Hence the disparity. I am glad Mr. Ramamurthi raised this point and he also told me that this is being commented upon, and that even though this matter was raised in the other House, it was not properly answered by me. I am sure Mr. Ramamurthi is now satisfied with the explanation I have given.

" Sir, in this debate also famine played a very predominant part and I am not surprised at it, for it is a hard fact staring us in our face and we have got to tackle that problem. It has got

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

two aspects. One is the immediate relief which we have not to give to the people who are in distress because of this famine, and the other is the long range schemes of developing the area so as to avoid the recurrence of famine. As far as the present relief measures are concerned, I claim, Sir, on behalf of the Government that we have taken very effective measures. A large number of gruel centres are being run for the infirm, the aged and the children. As pointed out by the hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi, in the district of Chittoor alone, 600 and odd gruel centres are being run and the attendance is about 400 or 500 at each centre. That being so, I don't accept the charge made by many hon. Members that there are starvation deaths in the famine areas; especially when a large number of gruel centres are being run, I don't think starvation deaths are possible. Simply because a death takes place in a famine area, that does not mean it is a case of starvation death. As a matter of fact, a specific allegation was made that there were 23 starvation deaths in a particular area, and that a representation on this matter was made to the Hon. Chief Minister also when he visited that district. Sir, an enquiry was made and I gave the result of that enquiry in another connection while answering a question. On enquiry it was found that there were three deaths within a period of two months. Out of the three, one was the case of an old man falling from a tree, another due to asphyxia and the third a chronic leper. In spite of that, numerous speeches have been made on the floor of the House that they were starvation deaths. I strongly repudiate that. As a matter of fact, whenever such allegations are made, enquiries are asked to be conducted by the Collectors and detailed reports are asked to be sent. It is not as though we want to shut our eyes to starvation deaths. I wish to tell hon. Members, that whenever they make allegations on the floor of the House that there are a large number of starvation deaths, they are creating only a panic and a scare in the country which does no good for the Government or for the Opposition or for the people. We can face any difficulty with the confidence of the people and when once we shake that confidence, however much relief we are able to provide to the people, we will not be able to really tackle the problem. I would therefore request hon. Members not to be carried away by mere political passions and make statements from hearsays; they may be getting letters or even telegrams, but they should not say on the floor of the House, based on these letters and telegrams, that a large number of starvation deaths are taking place in the country.

" Sir, it was also said that we have not taken effective measures to develop these backward areas. I agree that immediately we have not taken steps. Sir, it is a matter which has got to be considered and planned before being put into execution. We cannot straightaway take up the large number of schemes in any area without proper investigation and without preparing proper estimates; we have to consider every aspect before we launch on these expensive schemes. I very well realize that famines are occurring not only in Rayalaseema, but in all other areas where

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th July 1952]

there is drought and where there is distress; it is only a symptom of a deep-rooted disease which is prevailing in our country; the recurrence of famine in our country can be compared to a boil in a vulnerable and sensitive part of a human body; this deep-rooted disease can be attributed to our ever-increasing population. Corresponding to the increase in our population, there is no increase in our production. When the population is increasing, there should be corresponding increase in the production of wealth and in the essential articles which are required by the people. When there is shortage in the production of wealth and increase in the population, we are faced with famine. Therefore, Sir, as the hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam said, we have to look into the problem of production and that should be our aim and with that object in view we should approach all our problems. I may assure the House that our objective is increased production of foodgrains, and that is our first and foremost objective and the main objective too, because without these essential articles of food, nobody can lead a contented life. Therefore we have got to solve the problem of food; we cannot be always depending upon imports from other countries or from other States even; we should be self-sufficient in foodgrains as early as possible. Therefore we want to create conditions in our country by which agricultural production will increase and the agriculturists will have an enthusiasm to produce more and more; it is because the Government felt that this system of control has slackened and damped the enthusiasm of the agriculturists and that the agriculturists are unable to put their whole heart in the production of foodgrains, we took the step of decontrol. I can assure this honourable House that, in spite of the criticism and suggestions made by the Members on the other side, the system of decontrol is working all right; there is absolutely no reason to get panicky about it. (The hon. Member Mr. T. Nagi Reddi at this stage handed over a paper to the Hon. Finance Minister.) Sir, I know these telegrams and how they are manipulated and who give them.

4-50
p.m.

“Responsible officers like the Members of the Board of Revenue are touring these districts. They contact the officials as well as non-officials and obtain information about conditions prevailing in the districts. We get facts and figures from their reports. So also the district officials have been instructed to keep a watch over their districts. They send us figures twice a week. From all the reports which we have received from our officials, there is absolutely no necessity to become panicky. No doubt in some of the surplus districts the price of rice had gone up a bit. There is nothing unusual in it. Take for instance the Tanjore district, which is a surplus district. Prior to decontrol no one was allowed to purchase rice from the landlords except the authorised wholesale procurement agent of the Government. The mirasdars were not allowed to sell rice in the open market. I do agree that there had been a certain amount of smuggling of rice from Tanjore. But those who smuggled rice out of Tanjore did so at great risk, for there were stringent regulations prohibiting smuggling of rice. These smugglers used to purchase rice from the producers at a low

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

price and sell it outside at a higher rate, thus earning a profit. On the whole there would have been only very few cases of smuggling. But what is the position after decontrol? No restrictions are placed now over the movement of rice in and around Tanjore. Tanjore and several other districts had been combined into one big zone. Within that zone, free movement of rice is permitted. Consequently many people from the neighbouring deficit districts rushed forth for the rice in Tanjore. So we see a sharp increase in the price of rice. Is there anything serious about it? Take for instance the East Godavari district. The same is the case there also. But this will last only till the commencement of the next crop season. Afterwards, all the increase which we now find is likely to come down. Certain of the hon. Members from the other side seem to feel that decontrol would be a failure. They continue in believing so. That is why they become panicky about the increase in the price of rice at the present moment. Let me tell for the information of all hon. Members that decontrol is bound to succeed. From the reports we have got both from officials and non-officials, we feel confident that decontrol will be a success. In spite of the belief and wish of some hon. Members that it will fail, we shall show that it will succeed.

“ Sir, this Government have initiated decontrol, only in pursuance of their declared objective of increasing agricultural production in our State. We are anxious to provide all the necessary facilities for the agriculturists to grow more. Only intensive cultivation will result in increased production. An hon. Member (I believe it is Sri Karuthiruman) had furnished figures stating that the average yield per acre in our State is only 1,500 lb. whereas the average yield per acre in other countries ranges up to 4,000 lb. No doubt, Sir, 4,000 lb. is a good target. But we lack proper irrigation facilities to raise the yield up to that level. If only we reach a target of at least 2,000 lb. on an average per acre, all our food deficit could be wiped out. Towards that end we are working. What is the first essential thing for intensive cultivation? Enough water. Wherever possible we are tapping all our water resources. We have undertaken major irrigation projects so that all our lands could be assured of continued water-supply. We are also proceeding on with our tank improvement schemes. But if Nature fails us, how can we be blamed? We cannot control Nature. Take for instance the Mettur reservoir. For the whole of the Cauvery delta, it is the source of supply. If it reaches a level of about 85 feet, we need not be anxious about it. We can be sure of our next crop. But I saw in this morning's paper that the level is only at 59 feet. When such is the case, what is it that we can do? If before the 15th of August, we reach a level of 85 feet we can be very happy. But that is not in our hands. What is the cause? The rains have failed. Mercara which used to get heavy rainfall is 21 inches below normal just now. Hence we see the consequent reduction in the Mettur water level. When such is the case what is the use of blaming the Government? We do hope and believe that rains will come shortly and relieve our anxiety.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ You can pray.”

[29th July 1952]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Certainly we shall pray for we believe in prayer. But persons who do not believe in it, are not entitled to pray or ask others pray. We sincerely believe and hope that Nature will not be against us this time. Let us all hope that rains will come and Mettur reservoir will be full. Let us not despair, for despair is the greatest enemy of mankind. Let us live in hope. I am confident that rains would come and that we could be sure of our next crop. Then we can rest assured that the price of paddy and rice would come down. Incidentally I shall tell the House what steps we are taking to bring down the price of rice. We have surplus wheat and milo on hand. The stock on hand amounts to roughly 125,000 tons of milo. There has been absolutely no off-take of milo. We have been selling milo at the rate of Re. 0-9-6 a measure. In spite of the Government of India reducing the price of milo, we did not find any appreciable increase in the purchase of milo by the consumers. In the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema milo is being sold at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 a measure. We have decided to reduce the price of milo to the low figure of Re. 0-6-6 a measure even though some losses are involved by the reduction. We are sure that, now that the price has been reduced to this low level, the consumption of milo will definitely increase. This will to a great extent reduce and stabilise the price of rice in the free market.

“ As I have said at the beginning, we are taking all necessary measures to increase our production of foodgrains. We are helping the agriculturists by way of supplying manures and fertilizers. Tractors for cultivation could be hired at a nominal rate. We are also taking anti-pests measures. I am sure that our efforts will not go in vain. If we have good rains this season through the North East Monsoon, we can rest assured that our production will register a sharp increase.

“ Sir, much has been said about the tenants and landlords. While approaching this problem, one should not adopt a doctrinaire attitude. What should be our ultimate aim in any scheme of land reform? Increasing our production of foodgrains should be our ultimate objective. Towards that end we are working. Some hon. Members from the other side seem to feel that if we are to distribute our existing lands among all tenants so that each may get about two or three acres, then the whole problem could be solved. I am not able to understand the logic behind such a statement. Let me take an illustration. How many zamindars were there before we passed the Zamindari Abolition Act? We abolished them wholesale. Did it solve our land problem? Why I say this is to impress on all hon. Members that distribution of our lands among tenants so that each of them may get some small petty land-holdings, will not solve our land problem. Security of land tenure and increased production should be our desired goal.

5 p.m. “ The problem is that the tenant does not have enough credit; he does not have enough capital to enable him to adopt improved forms of agriculture, and that is why he is not able to solve the question of his chronic indebtedness. The fact that he is not able

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

to adopt improved methods of agriculture brings down the production level; and once the level of production goes down, his economic condition also goes further down. That is a vicious circle, and the result is that production is going down and down. Suppose, as my friends say, we break up the big holdings what would happen immediately if we do not create another alternative machinery? If we simply break up the big holdings and hand them over to a large number of peasants, we will simply be intensifying the conditions at present existing among the poor peasants to a larger extent—nothing more than that. If really we are to hand over the holdings to petty peasants, there should be an alternative machinery created by the Government which would provide the necessary facilities, the necessary credit and the necessary capital, so that the peasants may carry on their agricultural operations in a better manner and in a more intensive way. Without creating such a machinery, simply agitating for the division of land, in my humble opinion, will lead to further deterioration in our food production. That factor we should take notice of. Before splitting up the present big holdings, it is therefore necessary that first we should create some machinery which would give the necessary facility, and the necessary capital to make agriculture profitable, more paying and more yielding. In spite of all our efforts to spread the co-operative movement during the past few years, how many better farming co-operative societies are there, and how many joint farming co-operative societies are there to-day? As a matter of fact, it is said that these co-operative societies in the field of agriculture are a failure. If really that movement is a failure, then a different approach has got to be made, and different experiments have got to be made with a view to find out what kind of machinery will suit our conditions and the conditions of our peasants. Then only we can launch upon any new scheme. Therefore, this question of dividing the estates immediately is not an isolated problem; it leads to many other problems, and we cannot do anything as if by magic. It is a problem of tackling the entire agricultural industry in the State, and it is a big problem; and you cannot naturally expect this big problem to be tackled in a day, or in a month or even in a year. It will require deep and enormous thinking to arrive at a solution. I know hon. Members opposite will say that if they come over here and take it up, they will be able to solve it in no time. But, as far as we on this side are concerned, we think it requires deep consideration, and such deep consideration will take some time. It is only afterwards that we can think of introducing some reform which is certain to be welcomed by the peasantry and the ryots, even though it may not be welcomed by hon. Members sitting on the opposite side.

“ Sir, allegations have been made that the Police are being used for the purpose of evicting the tenants. I do not know how far that charge is true. If it is true, then it will certainly be looked into. But objection is raised to sending the Police to any area where there is likely to be a disturbance. There is the law; if the law is bad, it has got to be changed. I agree with that view; but as long as that law exists, it has got to be observed by the people,

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th July 1952]

and that law has got to be maintained by the Government. Let us take the question of landlord and tenant. Under the existing law, no man can take away another man's property without his permission. It was pointed out by Members on the other side that there are cases where people have gone and taken possession of another's property; and since they have taken possession, and the possession is with them, they have got to be protected. It is not that; it is quite the other way. If people take forcible possession of the property saying, 'I have been a tenant for so many years,' then should not the protection of the Government be given to those whose possession is being disturbed? I agree that the Police have absolutely no right to interfere with anybody's possession, provided it has not been forcibly taken, either from the mirasdar or from the tenant. The Police are not sent for the purpose of evicting the tenant; they are sent so that there may not be any force used either on the side of the mirasdar or on the side of the tenant for the purpose respectively of evicting the tenant or the tenant getting into possession. It is only for this purpose that the Police are being sent. The Hon. Chief Minister has already given an assurance more than once, in respect of allegations made here that we do not care for the tenants and that we are on the side of the mirasdars, that in due course, a law will come into being which will protect the tenants who are in possession of land, and they won't be allowed to be at the mercy of mirasdars or anybody else. Under these circumstances, Sir, to go on repeating these charges again and again is merely trying to make political capital out of some existing conditions which the Government are quite aware of, and which they are trying their best to rectify.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the tenancy problem, in the previous Assembly, the Malabar Tenancy Act, was passed, and the intention of that Act was to protect the tenants there. But it has given rise to such a lot of difficulties now that we do not know whether it is going to protect the tenants or destroy them. That is the apprehension given expression to by many hon. Members. So, that Act has got to be revised and that is being looked into by the Government so that the present defects that have come to notice may be removed.

" As far as waste lands in Malabar are concerned, we are looking into the question and we are going to provide a machinery which would make it possible for waste lands in the possession of janmis to be leased to the ryots for the purpose of cultivation. As far as waste lands in other areas are concerned, we tried to get some sort of statistics prepared to show how much of waste land was available which could be immediately cultivated without much of an expenditure. When the statistics became available, we found that only an insignificant extent of land was available which could be cultivated at once, without further expenditure, and that other waste lands required reclamation, and required further investment of capital. Then, how are we going to do it? Large tractors may have to be used to plough

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

up such waste lands before they can be made fit for cultivation. So, Sir, I submit that by simply allotting 3 acres or 5 acres or 10 acres to landless agricultural labourers, nothing can be done and no cultivation can be resorted to on those lands. It is only after making such lands fit for cultivation that we can think of assigning them to landless agricultural labourers. That again is a big problem and that is being tackled by the Government. We have also addressed the Central Tractor Organization to find out whether their services will be available for the purpose of opening up vast tracts of waste land in our State, so that we may be in a position to put landless agricultural labourers thereon. Not merely that. Water also has got to be made available in such areas. I was told for instance that in the Attur taluk of the Salem district, there is a vast stretch of land, nearly one lakh of acres, available for cultivation. We went into it but found that the average rainfall there is 4½ inches, and nobody could possibly think of cultivation there. When it was mentioned to us that there was that compact block of one lakh of acres, we thought it could be exploited; but when we went into it, we found it was not possible. Our peasants are not after all fools; they are intelligent, and they know what lands will be fit for cultivation and what can be utilized. Whatever lands have been available and whatever lands were fit for cultivation have already been taken up and cultivated by our peasants, and whatever is left over is only waste land. These waste lands require investment of capital and require reclamation; and then only they will become fit for cultivation. As I said, Sir, that is the problem the Government are trying to tackle.

"One other matter I want to deal with, Sir. When I introduced this Bill, I sincerely felt that I should pay my compliments, not in any spirit of being presumptuous or patronizing, but I sincerely felt I should pay my tribute to the Leader of the Opposition and also to the Members on the other side. I am glad the Leader of the Opposition has taken it in the spirit in which I made it. I am thankful to him for reminding me that I forgot one section of the people, the Press. I join him in paying my tribute to the Press for their sitting here till even so late as 8 or 8-30 p.m.

5-10
p.m.

"When I paid compliments to the Members and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. P. Venkateswarlu, as usual, took it amiss and said that here was the Finance Minister trying to dupe the Opposition Members by complimenting them. That was not at all my intention. They are seasoned politicians, seasoned in more senses than one, and they are not likely to be duped. I know their minds. It is not possible to dupe them and get their support. When I paid them my compliments, I did it in all sincerity; I gave expression to what I felt.

"Members on all sides of the House referred to the need for getting more financial help from the Centre. It is a rather difficult thing. I have said in my budget speech that we expected from the Centre by way of grant or loan, Rs. 10 crores. I tell

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th July 1952]

the House frankly that our expectations have not been realized. We have to further impress on the Central Government and press them for giving this Rs. 10 crores somehow or other. (Interruption.) This is categorical enough. Our case is quite clear. We are going to press the Central Government to make this amount available to us in whatever form it be—grant or loan. I say also categorically that we have received only a portion and not the entire amount that we asked for. The Hon. Finance Minister of the Central Government will be visiting this State on 17th August 1952. Between the 17th and 19th, he will be seeing some of the irrigation works which we have undertaken. After seeing them, I am sure, he will press upon the Central Cabinet the necessity for helping us and convince them that the money to be given will not be wasted but will be spent on profitable and good irrigation schemes. (Interruption.) I do not know whether he has got doubts or not. A person gets a clearer idea when he sees things for himself. After he sees the irrigation schemes, I am sure he will be fully convinced about the need for completing them as early as possible and the benefits they will confer on the people.

“It was mentioned, I think, by Mr. Nagi Reddi, that this budget was criticized not only by the Opposition but also by the Ministerialist Party. I am not surprised at it. If I am allowed, I can criticize the budget with greater force and effect. It is not a matter of mere criticism. We have to take certain realities into consideration, frame the budget and carry on the Government. If it is a question of merely making grievances, I can make one hundred more grievances than have been made out by the Members. I do not claim this to be a perfect budget. It can be improved. With my limited capacity, with the limited capacity of the Cabinet, and the limited capacity of the officials who framed the budget, we have been able to present only this budget. I can assure this House that we shall try to do things in a better way, so that at least next year we may be able to extract some tribute, however unwilling it may be, from the Opposition as well as the Ministerialist side.

“A chit has been passed on to me asking about the position of lignite mining in South Arcot district. Certain experiments have been conducted and it has been ascertained that a large quantity of lignite is available in that area. But there is water in between two layers of lignite. How to get over this water problem is being tackled. Want of water is a problem in some places. Here the existence of water creates a problem. Perhaps that is the law of Nature. A pilot scheme has been taken up to find out the possibility of large-scale exploitation. For this purpose we have to get machinery to the value of Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs. Fortunately for us, the Central Government have helped by giving us the required machinery. Our expert is going to inspect the machinery. If it is found suitable for the purpose, it will be transported and I am sure the pilot scheme will be worked very soon. If this scheme proves to be a success, we will be able to take up the large-scale exploitation of the mine which will add to the wealth of this State.

29th July 1952]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

“ The speech of the Leader of the Opposition would have created the impression in the mind of any stranger who is present here that here is police zoolum and here is a police raj. I think he merely wanted to create an effect here that there is police raj. I can assure this House that it is not at all our intention to create a police raj, and there is no police raj as far as we can see. I request the hon. Members to verify whether the contents of the telegrams and letters that they receive are true or not before giving credence to them. Interested persons are interested in sending telegrams and letters. A suggestion was made that the Government should release certain stocks held by the wholesalers. We were examining the suggestion. Hundreds of telegrams were received saying that there was scarcity, that there was steep rise in prices and that therefore the stocks should be released. We tried to trace the origin and found that all the telegrams came from one source. Do not be carried away by telegrams and letters. Certainly it is our duty to look into whatever letters we get or whatever grievances are put forward. But it is also our duty to see whether those demands or grievances are true and genuine. Then only we will be able to discharge our function truthfully and faithfully to the people of our country.

“ With these words, I appeal to the hon. Members to accept this Bill without any division.” (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.’

The motion was carried.

The Preamble, clauses 1 and 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now adjourn the House to meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, 30th July 1952.”

The House then adjourned.